The Weekly Constitution Post.

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HOPELESSNESS.

Lone wandering with the love within me hushed,
No whit the less my sorrow stings and smarts,
For the keen feeling, the keen sense, is crushed
Into my heart of hearts.

My sky of life is all with clouds o'erdrawn,
And night draws round me now that day is gone—
A night no wakening, dusk-dispelling dawn
Will ever rise upon.

Hope's luminous fingers I no longer see,
Pointing me where to go with guidance kind,
Doomed evermore to roam despairingly,
And aimless as the wind.

Alas for me, poor me, whose scalding tears,
Wept inwardly, burn to my bosom's core!
Whom life can reach with aught that life endears
No more, ah, never more!

HAND IN HAND.

The path of true love, is it clear
And easy to be found?
Leads it to the wilderness drear
Or into garden ground?
In winter's cold and summer's heat
I only know 'tis sweet
When we care naught for weather,
You and I together,
To wander hand in hand
Into Love's land.

Who would not love? Though cynics
That all the world grows old,
That hearts so passionate to-day
To-morrow may be cold,—
Oh, never heed the biting tongue:
I only know we're young,
And that with love untiring,
The one thing worth desiring,
We wander hand in hand
Into Love's land.

—Tinsley's Magazine.

INTENDED ELOPEMENT.

Peeping through the leaves of the vine-covered bower, and watching eagerly the path through the woods, was a beautiful little maiden. An anxious look was in her deep blue eyes, as pressing her hands over her heart, as if to stop its heavy beating, she said—

"Oh, why does he not come? How long a time? If he had good news, I know he would come quicker. Oh, I have not a mite of hope!"

The pretty lip quivered then, and she stepped back and sank on the mossy seat. A moment after, a sound, slight as the dropping of leaves, caught her ear; she sprang up, and for an instant a bright light shone in her eyes, but quickly died away, as the slow, heavy step came nearer, bringing to sight a tall, noble looking young man, whose face, if less stern, would have been very handsome.

Without speaking, he clasped her outstretched hand and drew her within his arms, shaking his head sadly.

"I felt it was so, or you would have come sooner," the maiden said, resting her head against his shoulder.

"I had little, if any, hope, Susie. I went this time because you bade me to."

"What did father say, Frank?"

"Over and over the same old story of having, since your babyhood, intended you to be the wife of his friend's son; oh, if I were wealthier, it would be all right, I know," Frank said, his dark eyes flashing.

"Don't talk so, dear, please. I do not like to hear you impute a wrong motive to my father; I will never, never listen for one moment to any other man but you Frank; so you may be sure, if papa will not let me marry you, I will never marry at all," Susie said, her eyes full of tears, looking up to his.

"Susie, I have made three appeals to your father during the past year, each time finding him, if possible, more determined to oppose our happiness; I will never humiliate myself again, and he will never yield. Now what will we do?"

"Wait, hope, and pray: I can do nothing more ," Susie answered, in a tearful voice.

"Yes, Susie darling you can, and secure our immediate happiness; you can come with me, be my own true wife, love."

"No--no--no; I cannot. I should not secure our happiness. I should be miserable and make you so."

"Then I have nothing more to hope for. He will not give you to me, and you will not come. Oh, Susie, how can you send me off? You know you are all the world to me; if I lose you I lose everything. I am alone in the world; there are many loved ones to comfort your father, until he comes to his better nature and calls you back to his heart. Susie, am I to leave you forever?"

The beautiful dark eyes were looking into hers, filled with so much love. How could she resist.

"No—no; I shall die if you leave me, never to come again. Oh, what am I to do? I love you better than my own life, Frank, indeed I do. But father—how can I desert him? he loves me more than the children. I am the oldest, his first child, and so like what mother was; that is why he loves me so; and now she has gone, I should stay."

"And break your heart, and mine too, Susie?"

"If I thought, Frank, you would not mind it very long—"

"You would give me up, and in time get into your father's way of thinking, and end by marrying the man he wants you to," Frank said, withdrawing his arm and turning away with a great sigh.

"Oh, Frank, how can you talk to me so?"

"Well, Susie, it is useless prolonging our sorrow. I had better say good-bye, and go forever."

"No—no, Frank, dear love. Oh! what am I to do?"

"Be happy, my own, and make me so; be my wife before I return to W——; go with me, Susie; your mother loved me; I know, if here, she would plead for me."

"Yes, she loved you; and perhaps, in her blessed home, she will pity me, and win for me forgiveness, alike from heavenly as earthly father, if longer my heart can not resist my love." Susie sobbed, dropped her golden head on her lover's bosom, and promised all that he wished.

"The last night at home," she said; "on the morrow I must go forth, to return no more the loving, dutiful child. Should he ever consent to have me come back, I can never be again what I once was to his heart. I shall have broken the trust he held in me." Susie moaned. Tenderly the brother and sister were ministered to, her hand resting on each little head as their lisping voices followed her in the evening prayer. Willie and Emma rose, the demure faces lifted to receive the good night kiss. But Rosie, the two and a half year old baby, the dying mother's sacred charge, wound her tiny arms about the elder sister, and with baby-like perversity, hung on, lisping—"Now Susu; pay too; please, Susu do."

The baby pleaded. And Susie, raising her eyes to Rosie's felt mother, not far away, but near—very near—and pleading through her child. The sunny head was dropped again, and Susie prayed, even as Rosie had begged her—prayed for guidance to the better way. Three pairs of little pattering feet were resting—three rosy faces pressed the downy pillow, and Susie's evening task was done. Gently she stole away.

"I will go to my father myself to-night; I will plead with him until he must yield." Susie said, as cautiously closing the door of the nursery, she entered her own room.

The evening was oppressive, and Susie's black dress became very uncomfortable. Flittering about, guided by the moonbeams, she sought for something of lighter texture. The morning robe was laid a side, and a dress, white and fleecy wrapped her slender form. The clustering ringlets were smoothed back, and rolled in a heavy coil high on the back of her head.

"Now I will go down; father will be alone at this hour, and——"

She paused, raising her sweet eyes upward, and clasping her hands, she murmured:

"Mother in heaven plead for me."

"Noiselessly she opene the door and glanced into the room. Her father sat with his back toward her, leaning on a table, over which was scattered books and papers. In his hand he held the picture of her mother. She drew back a little, still, however, standing within the door.

She dared not interrupt the sacred privacy of the hour. The rustle of her garments, light as it was, must have caught his ear, for his bowed head was raised.

"Mary, my wife, my own!" he cried, started forward with extended arms. "Thank God for granting me one glimpse of you again.'"

Susie, awed and trembling, raised her eyes to see, clothed as in life, the same sweet, gentle face, the rippling hair, caught back from the smooth, clear brow.

"Mother!" she breathed forth.

The room was lighted only by the moonbeams; but the vision was plainly seen. Another eager glance, and Susie stole away to her room, and sank almost fainting into her mother's chair. A little while, and grown calmer she opened her eyes, to see again, directly in front of her, this same vision.

She started forward, stretching out her arms, and calling softly, "mother." Nearer, nearer, she drew, until face to face, she stood beside the large mirror, in front of which she had seated herself. Unwittingly in one of her mother's dresses she had robed herself, and gathered her curls in the manner her mother was accustomed to.

"How very, very like her I am. Yes, now I know; father saw me in the mirror opposite which I stood. Well, I will not break the sweet delusion, I meant it not; Heaven knows. Oh, if mother could only come to him in dreams, perhaps, to plead for me. I cannot desert him, I cannot; I dare not. I will give up neither, but clinging to both loved ones, will trust to Heaven for a happy decision."

With this determination she sank to sleep, sweet and undisturbed. Early next morning, as usual, she was in the breakfast room, ministering to the little ones clustering around her.

The father's frown had lost its accustomed sternness, as he stood regarding his eldest child. A gentle, sympathetic light was in his eyes as they rested on the sweet face grown much older, in those days of anxious care. How matronly she looked.

So patiently listening to and answering every wish of the little ones. At last they were all satisfied. Her father's deeply interested in the morning paper, she stole away to the trysting place.

* * * * *

"I cannot leave him, Frank. Indeed, I never can without his blessing rest on me. No, no," she cried, as she saw the disappointed and stern expression of her lover's face. "I have tried in vain to make my mind up to it. How can I give up either, loving both so well?"

"You have trifled with me, Susie; you have broken your promise, too. You will, most likely, never see me after this morning, if I go from you. Are you determined?"

"Yes, dear, dear Frank, I am determined not to go unless father blesses and bids me go. I will trust my happiness to him and God, who ruleth all things," Susie answered, looking very sorrowful, notwithstanding her faith.

"Then, good-bye."

She raised her face, pale and pleading to his.

"Kiss me, good-bye, Frank, and say, 'God bless me,'" she whispered.

He did as she pleaded, but there was an injured air in his manner. As he parted from her, she sprang after him crying.

"Forgive me, Frank, if I have wounded you. Know that to me it is worse. One little parting look of love, darling."

"Oh, Susie, how can you?" He pressed her again to his heart.

And determined to make one more appeal, he said—

"Susie, darling! love! trust me for happiness. You will never repent it. Come!

"No, no. Go!"

He turned off quickly, angrily, then Susie sank, sobbing, on the grass.

"My daughter!"

She raised her eyes, heavy with tears: Beside her, with a sad, but kind and gentle face, her father stood. With him, a puzzled, doubtful expression on his features, her lover.

"Oh, Frank, I am so—so glad to see you again?" she cried, with as much joy beaming in her eyes as though their parting had been for years.

"Yes; as it is so long since you saw him last," her father said, with a pleasant smile.

"I feared it would be for years, perhaps forever," Susie said in a low voice, anxiously regarding her father, and longing to beg an immediate explanation of her lover's return.

"My daughter, what did you intend to do after sending off this young man? —be a dutiful child, and wed as I wish you?"

"Never, never, father! I intend to be a dutiful child only so far as not wedding against your wishes—that is all—to leave the future to God; only praying constantly that some blessed influence may be sent to change your mind and heart," Susie answered, raising her eyes to his, filled with earnest determination.

"Your prayers must have commenced already, my child. Some influence has surely been sent—some blessed influence, I truly believe."

"Yes, my child, you will wed to please your father. Here, Frank, take her."

"I ought to scold you for trying to coax her from me. I heard it all this morning. But I forgive you for her sake, and bless you, too, boy, for the sake of the one in Heaven, who loved you."

"There, there, daughter, don't choke me with your kisses."

"Take her off, Frank, and make her happy. She is a good child and will make a true and loving wife. God bless you both, my children."

And so ended Susie's intended elopement.

POISONOUS DYES.

Evidence of the poisonous nature of the green dye used in coloring wall-paper and fabrics of various texture has been pretty clearly established, and now testimony of the same purport is accumulating against the red color known as coralline dye. The fact that persons wearing red undergarments are frequently afflicted with acute and painful vesicular eruptions, has been attributed by M. Jardien to the poisonous quality of the red color of the coralline dye. M. Roussin has confirmed this opinion by rejecting the color under the skin of dogs and rabbits, thereby causing their death. Further experiments by M. Zandrin, a veterinary-surgeon, show that coralline produces no injurious effect upon cats and dogs when taken into the stomach. In the case of the animals upon which he operated, there was positive proof that the coralline had been absorbed into the system, as it was found in the lungs; and, from some thus collected, silk was actually dyed. Recent experiments effectually decide the matter, however, by showing that the coralline dye is not itself a poison, but that the mordant used in fixing the color in both wall-paper and cloth contains arsenic, and is the substance which works all the mischief. Therefore, until some new process is discovered by which to employ the coralline dye without the present noxious mordant, the use of papers and fabrics that have been colored by it had better be avoided.

ROMANCE OF A GERMAN MEDICAL SCHOOL.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

A few years ago an American lady while studying medicine abroad, having been refused admittance to a course of medical lectures in one of the most noted Universities in Germany, determined to put on male costume and pass herself off for a young man. One day an American Consul was summoned to a hotel to see a lady from the United States. As there was no reception room in the hotel, he was shown up to the room indicated in the note he had received by the servant. He looked in vain for the lady, but saw what he supposed was a young man sitting on a trunk. He was soon undeceived. The "boy" said he was simply in disguise, and set forth at length the reasons for such extraordinary conduct. She said she was resolved to attend that course of lectures, and had called in the Consul to give her real name and place of residence in the United States, so that in case of trouble she could appeal to him for protection. The position of the Consul was a novel one, but he finally consented to take the lady's statement, and promised to keep the secret inviolate, unless she should be discovered. This did not happen. The disguise answered its purpose; the lady remained at the institution a year, passed through the course with honor, and is, doubtless, now applying the knowledge gained in her practice somewhere in the United States. We suppress all names of persons and places for obvious reasons, but give the fact in illustration of the indomitable perseverance of women ambitious of a professional career in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

A DOG OF A SHOPLIFTER.

Mrs. Bobett, the shoplifter, only got twenty-four hours in the county jail. It was shown on the trial that she has a pet dog which follows her into stores. She will ask to look at some costly yet light article, as laces, and in the inspection will carelessly sweep a piece off on the floor. The dog at once snatches it, and with a bound, if the door is open, will jump in the street and run off some distance, where it will await the arrival of its mistress who, coming up will take the article and place it in her pocket. Then she is ready for a visit to another store. When jewelry is the job, the dog will completely hide in its mouth, whatever piece is dropped, and then run away as usual. In the olden time thieves had dogs of this description and, according to ancient law, the animals were impounded and killed. As Mrs. Bobett comes out to-day, shop keepers will do well to watch her and especially her dog.—[Memphis Avalanche.

A CAR hung on elastic springs, by which all jolting is made nearly imperceptible to the passengers, is being tried on one of the French railroads.

ON THE ATLANTIC.

Fast through the stormy night,
Bright with phosphoric light,
The steamship glides,
High on the slippery ridge
Of the storm-beaten bridge,
The watch abides.

Deep in the hollow hold,
Safe from the sleet and cold,
Nestles warm life.
Vainly the savage wave
Outside the ship may lave,
Foaming in strife.

Half shrouded in the storm,
The iceberg's awful form
In the path lies.
What if, before the gale,
Some ship with straining sail
To meet us flies?

Across the waste so stark,
Studded with dangers dark,
What power guides?
What but the living soul,
Without whose keen control,
Grim death betides.

Mighty the giant strength,
Driving the steamer's length
Athwart the main:
Mightier the subtle power,
Of all life the flower,
Bound in man's brain.

—Old and New. E. C.

POLK PLACE.

MRS. JAS. K. POLK AND THE MISREPRESENTATIONS OF A CHICAGO JOURNALISTS.

[Nashville Union, 15.]

Many leading papers of the country have copied a letter written by one of the Chicago Inter-Ocean's correspondents in the South, purporting to describe a visit made by him to Polk Place and its distinguished hostess, which, for glaring misstatements and palpable absurdities, has never been equaled by the wildest flights of the Bohemian fancy. Concerning this characteristic specimen of sensational journalism, the Atlanta Christian Index publishes the following communication from Nashville, which will be read with interest, not less for the fraud it exposes than for the local and historical information it contains:

"I see an account in your paper, copied from a sensational journal published in Chicago, of a pretended visit of its correspondent to Mrs. Jas. K. Polk, in this city, and which story has been copied into several other papers. It contains so many gross mistakes that I beg leave to correct a few.

"Mrs. Polk is not 'a slender old lady, with a snow-white handkerchief and curls.' She is a tall and commanding woman, graceful in her person and her dress. There is nothing antiquated about her; she dresses in modern style. She is not seventy-six years old, as stated, for she was born on the 4th of September, 1803. The grounds around Polk Place are not laid out in the old-fashioned style, nor is there an old-fashioned brass knocker at the door, nor a rickety old negro woman to answer its summons, nor did any such conversation as that reported ever take place; nor was the correspondent ushered into an old-fashioned parlor, with all sorts of shells on the mantel, and chintz curtains with large flowered figures hung before the windows; nor do the walls contain 'portraits of men in wigs and military uniform of the old regime, and women with high powdered hair and ruffles with a few antique paints and half-faded landscapes;' nor is the 'furniture of heavy mahogony;' nor is the carpet half covered by canvas, a 'relic of ancient elegance;' nor did Mrs. Polk ever hold such a conversation as the writer says; nor did she ever excuse herself on account of a passing engagement; nor did he, or any other stranger, 'hand her to her carriage,' etc.; nor in short, did said correspondent ever go inside the house. He could not have done so, for the statements made are purely imaginary; they contain not a grain of truth, from beginning to end, except in regard to Mrs. Polk's courtly manners and benevolent disposition, which every one knows, and in regard to the tomb of the distinguished ex-President—to which every one has access.

"Polk Place is, naturally, the most commanding residence in Nashville. The grave of Mr. Polk and the surrounding grounds are kept always in good order; not, however, laid out with mathematical precision, as stated by the writer. There are two fronts—one from Vine street, and one from Church street, by way of Polk avenue. The house is large and elegant. It was purchased by Mr. Polk, in 1848, from the late Hon. Felix Grundy, and enlarged and remodeled in time for the return of its owner from Washington in the spring of 1849. The pictures in the main parlor and in the reception room, or small parlor, are those of Mr. Polk, Mrs. Polk, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Van Buren, Gen. Lafayette, and a few modern photographs of large size—the most beautiful one being a photograph of little Sadie Fall, a grandniece of Mrs. Polk, whose parents live at Polk Place. The furniture, carpeting, etc., are all new, and all modern. Mrs. Polk lives in quiet retirement, receiving her guests as she did at the White House—with that ease and grace for which she has ever been distinguished. She never goes into society, but society goes to her. She never forgets the dignity of her position, nor does she seek company. So that the story that she excused herself on account of a 'pressing engagement at that hour, is fabulous. She seldom leaves her house, save to attend the house of God, on the Sabbath. She reads a great deal, and keeps up with the times in all respects. Better than all she is a genuine Christian, thankful always to her heavenly father for a life of happiness and ease. The same healthy, elevated moral atmosphere which pervaded the White House under her administration, as mistress, pervades Polk Place. As a token of respect, not only the memory of her husband, but for her own moral worth and high personal character, every legislative assembly, every Grand Lodge meeting of Masons or Odd Fellows, and every convocation of men that assembles in Nashville of any importance make it a point to call upon her in a body. In these receptions she is aided by young ladies, as a rule, and by one or two gentlemen friends, such as the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the City, etc. No one here thinks of 'having the grave of the ex-President removed to the capital grounds.' Mr. Polk selected his own burial before his death, and in the family vault a place is left for his wife. That she may live many years to bless the community in which she resides is the sincere prayer of all her neighbors and friends."

AN IMPENDING OYSTER FAMINE.

The English newspapers unite in a dolorous wail over an impending oyster famine. It seems that both the natural and artificial oyster-beds on the English coast have been "dredged to death" by their avaricious owners, and the consequence is, that this delicious mollusk has grown alarmingly scarce and expensive. Only the most plethoric purses can now afford the luxury, and there is a prospect that, in no long time, gold itself will be powerless to procure the treat, for the reason that it is not to be had. The natural oyster-banks in the Frith of Forth used to be so productive that oysters were sold in Edinburg at the rate of 10 pence per 120. Now, there, as elsewhere in Great Britain, they cost 3 pence apiece. The beds have been so reduced by overfishing that the present yield is only a fourth of what it was forty years ago. Only seven years back, the oyster-fisheries in the Channel Islands employed 260 boats and smacks, and the annual harvest was 4,680,000 gallons. Now, the crop amounts to but 78,000 gallons, and is gathered by the crews of 23 boats.

The same process of exhaustion is going on in France. At Cancale, twenty-seven years ago, the dredges brought in, with little trouble, a crop of, 71,000,000 oysters. To-day, they can secure but one-seventieth of that amount. Paris has, for a long time depended upon the artificial herders of Arcachon, Marennes, the Isle de Re and other places, for its supply of bivalves; but these men are also killing the goose that lays the golden egg, by drawing too heavily upon their stock. It is only a question of time how soon the oyster will be wholly run out in France.

A few months ago, Mr. Frank Buckland raised a lamentable cry over the waste in American oyster-fisheries,—predicting, if there were not a wiser economy practiced, our beds would be prematurely exhausted. There was abundant reason for his warning, and American oystermen should give it due heed; but, from present appearances, he and other adept naturalists need to turn their entire attention to the restoration of the productive forces of the impoverished English oyster-banks.

MEN WE DON'T WANT TO MEET.

The man who grunts and gasps as he gobbles up his soup, and at every other mouthful seems threatened with a choking fit.

The man who, having by an accident been thrown once in your company, makes bold to bawl your name out, and to shake your hand profusely when you pass him in the street.

The man who, pleading old school-fellowship, which you have quite forgotten, never meets you without trying to extort a five pound note.

The man who volunteers his criticism on your new play or picture, and points out its worst faults in presence of your wife.

The man who artfully provokes you to play a game of billiards with him, and, though he feigns to be a novice, produces his own chalk.

The man who can't sit at your table on any set occasion without getting on his legs to propose some stupid toast.

The man who, thinking you are musical, bores you with his notions on the music of the future, of which you know as little as the music of the spheres!

The man who wears a white hat in the winter, and smokes a pipe when walking, and accosts you as "old fellow" just as you are hoping to make a good impression on some well-dressed lady friends.

The man who, knowing that your doctor faces him at table, turns the talk so as to set him talking doctor's shop.

The man who, with a look of urgent business, when you are in a hurry, takes you by the button-hole to tell you a bad joke.

The man who, sitting just behind you at the opera, destroys half your enjoyment by humming all the airs.

The man who makes remarks on your personal adornment, asks you where you buy your waist-coats, and what you paid for your dress-boots.

The man who lards his talk with little scraps of French and German after his return from a Continental tour.

The man whe spoils your pleasure in seeing a new play by applauding in wrong places, and muttering in stage-whispers his comments on the plot.

And, to finish with, the man who, when you draw back slightly to appreciate a picture, coolly comes and stands in front of you, and then receding, also treads upon your toes. —[Punch.

AN UNEASY TENANT.

The Virginia City enterprise tells the following:

"Mrs. Samuel Ryder, of Olympia, some time since swallowed a little lizard while drinking a glass of water in Missouri. She now suffers constantly from its unwelcome presence in her stomach. Should she eat anything not pleasing to his lizardship he kicks up a terrible row, turning her deathly sick. In order to reduce him to subjugation she is compelled to drink pain killer, which, for the time being makes it very tropical, and willingly he subsides into a stupor, only to repeat the performance again when occasion requires. The Medical Faculty of the Willamette University will attend to the case.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

'Tis Christmas Eve: the snowflakes fall
And robe the earth in purest white;
By many a hearth, in cot and hall,
The loved are gathered safe to-night.
The fire shall glow on many a face,
Whose brows are marked with age and care;
And on the young in youthful grace,
Whose future life is dawning fair.

In childhood's days, we gathered round,
On Christmas Eve, with shouts of glee;
Without the wind with mournful sound
Was sighing in strange harmony.
We hung our stockings, just below
The mantle piece with holly ring:
Then oft to sleep we'd laughing go,
To dream what Santa Claus would bring.

In later years we stood once more,
Beside the ruddy cheerful hearth,
Our childhood's days forever o'er.
Showed us the happy time on earth.
We all were there; the weary feet,
Whose paths had led them far from home,
Were standing where the mem'ries sweet
Forbade the wayward thoughts to roam.

To-night I strangely stand alone,
Around me are the empty chairs:
The faces from the hearth have flown
And left me with my silver hairs,
There are no voices here to swell
The Christmas hymn of thankful love;
No smiles to greet the Christmas bell,
That takes the heart to God above.

The Christmas bell, whose merry chime
Brings recollections buried trust;
Of youthful hopes in olden time,
That now are but affection's dust.
Oh! Christmas Eve with memories dear,
Your chains enfold each aged heart,
You bring loved pictures with each year,
That to all souls some joys impart

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

KEEPING UP FERTILITY IN MEADOWS.

A correspondent of the New Hampshire Mirror and Farmer states that a friend, who is noted for large crops of hay, pursues the following method in keeping up the fertility of his meadows: "He breaks up his sward ground in the spring and sows it to oats. These are plowed in when fully grown, and the next spring the ground is seeded down without re-plowing, the only grass-seed sown being timothy. He gets from two or three tons of hay per annum from an acre, cutting only once."

FIELD OF POTATOES.

A correspondent says: The English agricultural papers are just now discussing how many fold a potato can be made to produce. One writer thinks it perfectly marvelous that two pounds should produce sixty-one. This, we think, is nothing to American growers. Last year the writer cut up three potatoes of a new variety given to him: and they produced very nearly a bushel. We have little doubt but that if one set about to try, several hundred pounds of potatoes could be obtained from two pounds taken in hand early in spring.

CATTLE GNAWING BOARDS, BONES, &C

The inquiry is frequently made how to prevent cows from gnawing wood, old bones, leather scraps, and other kinds of rubbish, which one would suppose they would be better off without than with, but which they seem to relish better than the best hay. We attribute this abnormal appetite to a deficiency of bone forming material in the food of the cow. Cows kept upon old pastures which have been cropped a long while without having any thing returned, are most subject to this disease. In our practice we have found a liberal use of wheat bran an excellent remedy, and one which seldom fails of effecting a cure. A correspondent of the Live Stock Journal has been giving his cows which were troubled in this way, a small quantity of leached ashes each day, throwing it out to them in the yard and pasture. They ate it with apparent relish, and soon began to improve. We should have no hesitation about giving cows all the wood ashes they would eat, which would not be a great quantity, if their food was what it should be.—[N. E. Farmer.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

[New Haven Register.]

We recently ran across the copy of an old almanac, printed in Boston in 1758, entitled "An Astronomical Diary, by Nathaniel Ames," which contains a most interesting article on "America—its Past, Present, and Future," and one singularly prophetic of our times. Unless our recollection be at fault, the author of this old almanac was Dr. Nathaniel Ames, of Dedham, Mass., the father of Fisher Ames, one of the most eminent and deservedly distinguished men of his times. This Dr. Ames was a man of remarkable acuteness and wit, and is said to have added to great professional skill a superior knowledge of natural philosophy, astronomy and mathematics. He died as early as 1764, while Fisher, his youngest son, was still in his infancy. The article in question must have been written in 1752, when the whole country west of the Appalachian chain of mountains was in the hands of the French, and we copy what the writer says under his third and last head entire, as being decidedly the most prophetic piece of political forecasting to be found anywhere in all the writings of our colonial times. Here is the prophecy:

THIRDLY—ON THE FUTURE STATE OF NORTH AMERICA.

Here we find a vast stock of proper materials for the art and ingenuity of man to work upon—treasures of immense worth, concealed from the poor, ignorant, aboriginal natives! The curious have observed that the progress of human literature, like the sun, is from the east to the west; thus it has traveled through Asia and Europe, and now is arrived at the eastern shore of America. As the celestial light of the Gospel was directed here by the finger of God, it will doubtless finally drive the long, long night of heathenish darkness from America. So arts and sciences will change the face of nature in their tour from hence over the Appalachian mountains to the Western ocean; and as they march through the vast desert the residence of wild beasts will be broken up and their obscene howl cease forever, instead of which the stones and trees will dance together at the music of Orpheus, the rocks will disclose their hidden gems, and the unestimable treasures of gold and silver be broken up. Huge mountains of iron ore will be discovered and vast stores reserved for future generations. This metal, more useful than gold or silver, will employ millions of hands, not only to form the martial sword and peaceful share alternately, but an infinity of utensils, improved in the exercise of art and handicraft among men. Nature through all her works has stamped authority on this law, namely, "that all fit matter should be improved to its purposes." Shall not, then, those vast quarries that teem with mechanic stones—those for structure be piled into great cities and those for sculpture into statues to perpetuate the honor of renowned heroes, even those who shall now save their country. O! ye unborn inhabitants of America! should this page escape its destined conflagration at the year's end and these alphabetical letters remain legible, when your eyes behold the sun after he has rolled the seasons round for a century to come you will know that in Anno Domini 1758 we dreamed of your times!

VARIETIES.

A TEXAS damsel has sued an admirer for breaking her nose in trying to kiss her against her will.

AN Indiana woman said she must have a new pair of garters, and ordered the clerk to cut off two yards of elastic.

THE Empress of Prussia wore in Paris a crimson velvet cloak lined with rare Russian sable, and worth twenty thousand dollars.

THE girls employed in the telegraph offices in Berlin have to subscribe to certain rules, among them that they shall not paint or wear their hair loose on their back.

"OLEOMARGARINE," or beef butter, is superseded now by the invention of a French chemist who makes butter by a chemical process, without using any fatty matter whatever.

MISS JULIA STOCKTON, daughter of the Senator, wore at the Centennial tea party, at the Capital, a dress that adorned her great grandmother when Washington passed through Trenton.

KING KALAKAUA has, it is said, an income of $22,500 per annum. This is derived from a tax of 5 cents on every $100 worth of property, $1 on every horse, and $5 for every carriage owned and run in his dominions.

A LEAVENWORTH man told a lie and then said, "I hope to be struck dead if I have not spoken the truth!" He had scarcely ceased speaking when he fell to the floor—a man having knocked him down.

A GIRL, twelve years old, living at Plainville, Conn., was recently poisoned by eating some candy containing arsenic, and died in great agony. A number of other children partook of the same candy, and all suffered to a greater or less degree.

WHILE excavating a street at Helena, Arkansas, a day or two since, the workmen struck a huge iron lid or cover eight feet below the street surface. On raising it; an immense cavern was discovered, the dimensions of which were very large. The chamber is believed to be the work of a former civilization. It is now partly filled with water.

A SORDID jeweler of Port Huron—Mich., is trying to be advertised without paying much for his thunder. "He proposes to give twenty dollars' worth of goods to the woman who will write and publish at her own expense the best advertisement of his stock, and has made a like offer to the men of Port Huron. After all is said and done an impartial committee will decide who has deserved the prize for the best advertisement."

MRS. MARY TURNER, supposed to be more than one hundred years old, has just died at the Barre, Mass., poor-farm, where she has lived for sixty years. Her story is a sad one. A highly accomplished woman, she lost her husband and one child of a fever, from which she escaped with impaired reason to come upon the town for support. In her old age "Crazy Mary," as she was called, developed a touching fondness for children and flowers.

MRS. MOULTON, one of the most sensible lady correspondents of the press, says: "I for one certainly think that if women will but wear the present modes sensibly, not cramping their feet in tight boots, not using their corsets for tight lacing, not overloading their skirts with trimming, and not walking in dresses designed for the carriage or the salon, they can hardly, under any system, dress better or more healthfully than it is in their power to dress now."

A HIGH SCHOOL girl in a Chicago street car was recently overheard reciting her lesson to a fellow pupil in this fashion:—If the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to the square of the hypothenuse of a right-angle cone, then the rectangle of the diameter of a circle is equal to the square of the—ah—to the—ah—is equal to the—ah—to the square—ah—to the—ah—oh, bother; gimme that book! I wish pa 'ud let me take dancing lessons instead of these horrible squares and angles and hypothenuses."

OTIS O. HALL, of San Francisco, was a bank teller, two years ago, at a salary of $2,500. He loved Miss Sharon. Miss Sharon loved him. Mr. Sharon was agreeable, but the elder Hall advised Otis to wait a pair of years, travel in Europe, grow worldly-wise, return and marry. All this Otis did as he was parentally advised. He left his situation in San Francisco, made an extensive tour of Europe, and a short time ago returned, the period of his probation having elapsed. He got back just in time to read in the newspapers of the marriage of Miss Sharon, his bethrothed, to T. G. Newlands, a young lawyer of San Francisco. It was also stated for Hall's further edification that Newlands had received $1,000,000 in cash with his beautiful bride. Hall got a position as clerk in a Chicago hardware store, and yet is not happy.—[Chicago Times.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh Saturday, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE Radicals in the Louisiana Returning Board are still engaged in stealing Conservative returns and testimony. Of course, they expect to save themselves and their friends from the Penitentiary.

WHEN King Kalakau looked at the Radical Congress the other day, his bosom swelled with pride when he reflected that there were no Garfields and Mortons and Conkling and Polands and Flanagans *et id omne genus* in his insular Legislature.

THE Gazette denies that Governor Dix applied his sanguinary remark to the unrepentant rebel who would have dared to pull down the American flag, and meant it for a Democrat who would sell his vote for United States Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature to Cameron or Mackey. Dix was right in either case.

THERE was another reservoir disaster at Haydenville, Massachusetts, on Saturday, but happily, as far as known, no lives were lost. The new dam, being built in place of the one swept away in May last, gave way and inundated the valley below, inflicting but slight damages, however, compared with the former disaster.

WESTON, the pedestrian, has at last accomplished the feat of walking five hundred miles in six days. At 11:40 P. M. on Saturday night, at Newark, New Jersey, he finished the undertaking, with twenty minutes to spare. His last mile was made in a little less than twelve minutes, and he did not rest during the last fifty-eight miles of his journey.

FROM the present indications it is likely to turn out that the mis-named Department of Justice, has been the most corruptly managed in Washington. From Williams the landaulet grabber down to the deputy marshals, grabbing seems to have been the game. And yet less than a year ago, Grant wanted to make the boss grabber Chief Justice.

THE frequency of murders and assassinations in Allegheny county the past year, and the infrequency of discovering the perpetrators, calls for relief as loudly as the so-called Southern outrages. Congress, as it has undertaken to supervise local affairs within the States, should send a committee to this region, and make a report. The country would be amazed at the condition of society, which seems utterly helpless in protecting life, and powerless to arrest or punish murderers.

THE POST thinks it discovers a mare's nest in certain apparent discrepancies between Secretary Bristow's and Treasurer Spinner's figures. Had it been at pains to read Secretary Bristow's report fully, it would have seen that the reason for the discrepancy was in the different dates on which the reports were made up. The one follows the actual, and the other the fiscal year.—Gazette.

In this the Gazette is conspicuously inexact. If it will turn to the two reports it will find that they are both made "for the fiscal year, ending June 30 1874." The heads of Departments never make reports for the "actual" year—i. e. from January 1 to December 31; but for the "fiscal" year, from July 1 to June 30. The Gazette, therefore, will have to find some other mode of disposing of the "mare's nest."

MR. FORSTER, the English politician, in his speech before the Union League Club of New York, previous to his return to England, among many other pointed things, said:

The only thing you want, if I may be excused for telling you, is that your men of station and culture should not be satisfied with criticising; but they should take part in the government of their country.

But what is very singular, in those centres of population, where it is reasonable to suppose that the highest forms of civilization and culture are to be found, the most unfit men generally hold the places of trust and responsibility in the administration of public affairs. This is to be seen in the municipal government of all our larger cities. Unfit men are the rule, and capable ones are the exception. Our statesmen in the national government—men who are really fitted for the places they occupy, do not come from the dense centres of population. In the large cities active pot-house politicians seize upon the offices; men of culture becoming disgusted with the scramble for office and retiring from active participation in politics. This is the secret of nearly all the bad government in this country. The reform lies with the people. They must learn to discriminate between bummers and men of ability and integrity. A part of the work also lies with men of culture and ability. They must not only criticise, but they must lead in the battle against bad men and bad government. Good and honest government is too precious a boon to be made the foot ball of gutter politicians. The people of this city ought to profit by Mr. Forster's suggestion.

MRS. JANE GREY SWISSHELM has been among the Indians, and knows whereof she speaks. She insists that chastity is a virtue unknown to the savage race, and equally disregarded by the civilized male gender when they happen in the Indian country. She is unwilling to make an exception in favor of unmarried Peace Commissioners, which may call out some Christian indignation. She asserts:

Were the late Peace Commissioners, who have been serving their country by arming Indians with Spencer rifles and scalping knives for the next massacre, all married men? If not, their heirs and assigns had better look to it, for as surely as day follows night, there are Indian wives and babies to loom up in the future.

We hope Judge McKennan will prevent the jury in the Mowry case from reading the following libel upon the present Mrs. Lo, and reflecting slightly on the whole human race:

Those young ladies who spend their whole time in decorating their persons in order to make themselves agreeable to the other sex, have no idea how unnecessary is all their labor, no idea how irresistible, to the ordinary man, is a woman in a greasy, gray blanket. If they could see, as I have seen, the Chippewa and Sioux belles who are eagerly sought, as partners, by white gentlemen (?), men of culture, men of property and standing, of fine business qualifications, and "unblemished characters," they would know how little dress has to do with feminine attractions. A pair of moccasins, do. leather leggins, one dirty blanket and a pound of beads is all that is required. No changes and no Saratoga trunks! The bride carries her trousseau on her back, and her pressing need of a fine-tooth comb does not materially interfere with the raptures of the bridegroom.

U. S. SENATOR.

The Lancaster Intelligencer opposes Mr. Wallace for Senator because Thomas A. Scott is for him. Reasons must be scarce when an excuse of this kind is deemed sufficient. The same journal also gives currency to the report that a combination exists between the Allegheny and Philadelphia delegation as to Speaker and Clerk. We can speak for this county and declare what we know, in asserting that no such understanding exists. Allegheny county has decided on her choice for Speaker, and expects her claims to be heard without regard to clerk or any other office. Mr. Patterson has merits and qualifications for Speaker, which we are confident will be recognized by the Democracy of the State when it assembles as a Legislature. The attempt to frighten country members into opposition to Mr. Wallace or Patterson on the ground of bargains between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia is as weak as it is false and unworthy. The only abuse we have noticed in regard to candidates comes from the East. No Democratic paper in the West has sought to depreciate the merits of any gentleman named in connection with that office, who lives in the East, and there may as well be a plain understanding about this Senator question first as last. We do insist and claim that the West shall be recognized. It was here that the Legislative and Congressional gains were made and the State ticket saved. Mr. Scott, whose place is to be filled in the Senate, is a Western man, and his successor should be from the same section. When Cameron's place comes to be filled the East will demand it and it will be accorded, but perhaps not to either of the candidates now in the field, if their friends insist upon continuing a bitter personal crusade against the almost unanimous choice of the Western half of the State. There must be more magnanimity exhibited if they expect to win.

UNCERTAINTY OF TITLE.

Almost every day we see some instance of the uncertainty of title to the possession of real estate, in the ejectment suits pending in our courts. As a general proposition, real estate is considered the safest investment that can be made, but this rule is open to a vast number of serious exceptions. The process of holding and disposing of personal property is far more simple, positive and conclusive than is the case with real estate. The possession of personal effects is a sufficient title in the absence of fraud. But a person may be in possession of real estate, without the slightest taint of fraud from the beginning to the end of the chain of title, and yet liable to be dispossessed in consequence of an error innocently committed a generation or two previous.

We may give as an instance, the case now pending in the District Court of the United States, in which an Indian woman is the claimant for a large amount of property in the heart of the city. As yet it is quite impossible to say what will be the final result of this case, but the pending case is sufficient to render very uncertain the title by which several hundred people hold their property. But it matters not how this suit may terminate, the present holders and all the original grantors, so far as the evidence tends to show, were innocent of any intent to do wrong, or divert the property from its rightful channel of descent.

Wm. Mowry, possessed a roving disposition, deserted the haunts of civilization and went into the wilderness, where it is claimed, and that, too, with an air, of probability, he married the daughter of an under sachem of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, according to the tribal customs.

So far as the drift of the evidence tends to show, Mowry's friends were in ignorance of this alleged marriage. After some seven years irregular life with his Indian wife and child, he returned to the walks of civilization where he died, and the secret of his alleged marriage seems to have been buried with him, for a score of years at least. The collateral heirs came into possession of the estate in due course of law. It was sold, divided and sub-divided and sold again and again in the regular course of business, and barter, purchasers had the advice of the most expert real estate attorneys in the city, who after a careful examination of the chain of title, back to the royal patent, pronounced the title good and indisputable.

There was nothing upon its face to indicate otherwise—there was no flaw from begining to end. The descent of title upon the demise of Wm. Mowry was to all appearances as conclusive as the royal patent to the patentee; and yet a question of fact, of which all persons were ignorantly innocent, if established and taken in connection with a rule of law disquieted the title as to all subsequent holders of the property. We give this as merely an example of the uncertainty of the title to real estate, even after the most expert lawyers examine the title and pronounce it perfect and unquestionable. There are numerous other cases of a similar nature that we might cite.

There seems to be a mistaken impression as to the effect that would follow a decision in favor of the claimant in this case; viz; that Meister, as the purchaser of the rights of the Indian woman and her child, would come into absolute possession of all the property involved. Let us suppose, for instance, that the claim is finally sustained by the court of last resort. Then opens the most interesting and complicated chapter in the case. The relations of the now reputed owners of the property are changed. Being *bona fide* possessors without fraud or collusion, or through any improper or unlawful means, they became occupying claimants, and are entitled to their just proportion of the value of the property in dispute. In the hands of some of the present possessors, the property has probably increased in value fifty-fold since they purchased it. Their warranty covers only the amount of the original purchase money. The increase of value is due to two things. 1. The improvements put upon it, and 2. The increased valuation by reason of the growing up of the city around it. In the adjustment of the claims of the occupying claimants, it will be a difficult matter to draw the line of demarcation between the two, or determine where the rights of the occupying claimants cease, and those of the adjudged owner begin. But in any view of the case, in the event of a verdict for the claimant, it is quite as serious as it is interesting and complicated.

As to the alleged marriage, a case somewhat similar was recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. This case which came on appeal from the United States Circuit Court for Oregon, was that of a woman claiming as the widow of a wealthy resident of Portland, in that State, a wife's share of his property. The woman, who had been a well-known courtesan, had become the mistress of the deceased, and had been taken by him to his own house, where she lived with him for a year or two before his death. She was then paid $1,000 by his children on condition that she would leave the State. The money was paid her merely to avoid scandal, and with the distinct acknowledgment on her part, that she had no claim whatever on the dead man nor his property. Months after she brought suit for her daughter, alleging that she had been his wife, but producing no evidence to sustain her assertion. The United States Court in Oregon rejected her claim, and the Supreme Court has just sustained that decision.

While this case does not entirely reach the present one, it shows that the Supreme Court is disposed to fix some bounds as to what constitutes the marriage relation. Of course, it is impossible to say what the District Court will hold as to the question of marriage in this case, but if it is held that the alleged marriage by the tribal ceremony is valid, then there is no reason why polygamy as practiced by Brigham Young and his followers, as a part of their religious ceremonies, shall not also be sustained. The Chippewas themselves practice polygamy as shown in the evidence. The one is not more at variance with the marriage laws of the country than the other. Hence Brigham Young and his fifty wives are entitled to as many legal rights by virtue of the marriage ceremonies of Mormonism, as are conferred by the marriage ceremonies of the Chippewa Indians.

THE REVIVAL BEGUN.

During last Fall we devoted considerable space to the subject of reviving the market for Pittsburgh products in the South by the cultivation of amicable relations between the two sections. The subject is one that may still be profitably discussed, and we again present the main points of our former arguments in this behalf. It is a fact well known to all our manufacturers that millions of money have been annually lost to our people on account of the miserable governments placed over the Valley States and sustained by the force of Federal arms, and in which taxation amounts to actual confiscation.

For years there has been really no inducement to stimulate production in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and the contiguous cotton, sugar and rice producing States. Every plantation that remains fallow, cuts off the demand for Pittsburgh's manufactured articles, and cripples and contracts our enterprise. Release these States from the oppressions that now grind them into the dust, and open up their fertile valleys to labor and productive capital, protected by just laws, honest and economical government and reasonable taxation, and a year hence the Ohio will be dotted with transports carrying our manufactures to a ready market; every smoke-stack will be wreathed with the evidences of renewed industry; trade that now languishes will be revived and "hard times" will be referred to only as a thing of the past.

At the head of navigation, with coal and iron at our very doors, and millions of capital already invested in mills and machinery, and with five or six millions of buyers who will patronize us in preference to all others, there is nothing to hinder Pittsburgh from doubling her wealth and population in ten years, except that evil policy of carpet-bagism and public robbery that hangs like a blight over the garden spot of the Union, and reduces our natural and best customers to beggary, and closes the doors of legitimate commerce against us.

The proscriptive policy so long followed by a partisan Congress with sectional prejudices, have wrought great injury to the city. More than $1,000,000,000 of capital in one form or another has Pittsburgh for a centre, and the value and productiveness of that capital depends almost wholly upon the ability to buy and pay for our manufactures by the people of the great producing valley of which this region forms the extreme north-eastern limit. This capital and the men who control it should act upon the defensive against that policy of Radicalism, which by reducing the Lower Mississipi to a state of beggary, puts the manufacturing and mining capital of Pittsburgh under ban and transfers a large portion of the want and misery and idleness of a distant section to our own doors.

We predicted that when this spirit of proscription was laid aside, the South would begin to revive, her industries increase, our Southern market undergo the process of restoration and national amity and prosperity come back. At the November elections this spirit of proscription was banished, and already the revival has begun, earlier than we had expected. The following letter from Messrs. C. Coleman & Son (who advertise in THE POST) extensive manufacturers of Agricultural implements, of Allegheny City, confirms all the predictions we made, and shows one of the most cheering and beneficial results of a change of national policy at the hands of the people. They write as follows:

ALLEGHENY, Dec. 18, 1874.

Editors of The Post:

That Pittsburgh manufacturers are receiving benefits financially from the revival of business, caused by the late elections is beyond a doubt. Some of the factories are receiving large orders for plows and cultivators. The Duquesne Wagon Works has received orders within the last three weeks to run to its fullest capacity, day and night for three months. These orders are for wagons, carts and wheelbarrows for plantation purposes, &c.

Yours, &c.,

C. COLEMAN & SON.

We submit that the above clearly indicates the material benefits that are to accrue from a restoration of the South from its present carpet-bag rule to a condition of productive prosperity. Just as soon as the people there are relieved from the political nightmare that is brooding over them, the manufactories of Pittsburgh will be kept constantly employed in furnishing products that cannot be so readily and cheaply furnished from any other point. For a time there was danger that this trade would be forever destroyed and driven away from us, but that danger, happily, seems now to be over.

WORDS WORTH READING.

Attention, especially of our manufacturers and merchants, is invited to an article which includes a letter from one of our largest manufacturing firms, printed elsewhere in to-day's issue, and in which is so clearly portrayed some of the good results of the November elections. THE POST predicted all these things, the same as it did that City Hall was a big job and that our taxes would be doubled and for which we were denounced as "liars," more times than we care to remember. But time at last brings all things even, and the people now have a chance of seeing who the "liars" are.

We hardly suppose that the organs will refer to the one grand result alluded to by our correspondent, for fear of hurting the party, but even their silence cannot hide the facts, and if our neighbor of the Dispatch has not as yet found out who are A. J. Nellis & Co., the firm who furnished the extract from a Shreveport letter concerning THE POST'S roosters, can easily satisfy itself by looking at THE WEEKLY POST of last week; two thousand extra copies of which were ordered by that firm for distribution among the planters, ginners, compressers and other people in the South.

No city in the North is more interested than Pittsburgh in having peace in the South, and the last election proved that our people perfectly understood the question, no matter what the organs may say about it.

MULLETT ABROAD.

The N. Y. Sun is advised that President Grant means to provide for Mr. Mullett, by sending him to occupy some consulship, perhaps in Italy or Egypt to ponder over the architecture of the ancients, and ascertain if possible, why the world in forty centuries has not improved in the art, at least until Mullett's time. The Sun says:

We trust that the President will not fail to make the provision for his artistic friend ample and adequate to his merits; and by all means let the shipment be early and the station remote. The taxpayers will take a long and free breathing when they know that the architectural bunghole of the Treasury has a closed valve. Even the temporary depression in the stock valve of the Seneca Sand Stone shares will be a small calamity as compared with the leech and suck of our cash balances in the fantastic lunacy of Mullettonian arches and columns.

Personal fidelity commends itself to our admiration, and the deposed builder can say of his fast friend, Boss Grant, as Jo. Toughey of the mysterious dead: "He was a werry good friend to me, he wos."

THE divorce act passed at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State; so that it still remains almost as difficult to get unmarried as to get married in Massachusets.

MINOR NOTES.

EX-GOVERNOR HOFFMAN, of New York has resumed the practice of the law in Albany.

APROPOS of the Government telegraph scheme, the Providence Journal says that the next thing in order is a demand that the Government should conduct the newspapers as a "legitimate" branch of the education of the people.

WE are afraid the President is slow to learn. It was offensive to the Republican character of the American Nation to put forward his son, "Colonel Grant," as his "personal representative" in the reception of the King of the Sandwich Islands.—Cin. Commercial.

IN the next Congress, Philip Frank Thomas, ex-Governor of Maryland, will be the father of the house, having served his first term in 1839-41. Then comes Fernando Wood, 1841; Alex. H. Stephens, 1843; Wm. Pitt Lynde, 1848; John Robbins, 1849; Charles J. Faulkner, 1851; and N. P Banks, 1853.

THE Albany penitentiary will make a clear profit this year of about $30,000. Prisoners from many of the interior counties, and some United States convicts, are sent there, and the payment of their board covers the cost of feeding them. A shrewd management of their labor makes the institution a good investment for the taxpayers of Albany County.

ATTENTION is invited to the items from the report of the Freedman Bank Commissioners furnished by our dispatches this morning. They show pretty clearly that the institution went to ruin through reckless and corrupt management. Is it credible that any set of men could have disposed of so much money on worthless securities without having a hand in the spoils?—Chicago Tribune.

THE Philadelphia Bulletin which so warmly supported "Pig Iron" Kelley, a notorious salary grabber for re-election to Congress, has, of late, taken a great dislike to him. It objects to the restoration of the franking privilege, "because it will give Mr. Kelley an opportunity to persecute and sadden the people of Pennsylvania by sending them his speeches through the mails."

THE Syracuse Journal says that the late Ezra Cornell had recently met with some pecuniary reverses which impaired his private fortune. The greatest of these losses were about $600,000. In the Ithaca and Utica Railroad, and some $700,000 to $800,000 in the Ithaca and Geneva road. It is understood, however, that a judicious settlement of his estate will leave his family about three-quarters of a million dollars. The college funds are intact.

HON. BAILIE PEYTON, who has come down to us from a former generation, will probably be sent to Congress to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late member elect of the Fourth District of Tennessee. He was associated with Clay and Webster, having first entered Congress in 1833. Next to Governor Allen, it may be said of Peyton that he is the oldest of our many old men who take an active part in public affairs.

A NEW YORK correspondent says that the outside pages of more than three hundred country papers are printed in that city, from which the term "patent outside" arises. These papers are forwarded by express to the rural journalists, who fill up the inside by their own press-work. The system is said to be very economical, and is carried on in several Western cities to such an extent that more than seventeen hundred journals are thus supplied.

BRAXTON BRAGG of Texas, the late Confederate General, has written a letter to Captain W. F. Johnson of Atlanta, Ga., in which he compliments his old State on its political prospects, and concludes as follows: "The revolution in public sentiment has come, as I knew it would, and though late, and most of us are ruined, you young men can look with hope to the future, and must not quail; the country is to be ruled by you, and you must prepare for the burden."

THE pursuit of knowledge must be under difficulties in Granville County, North Carolina, where, says a correspondent of the New York Tribune:

"One of the School Commissioners is a colored man, and has a rather singular way of distinguishing the color of the children who may be entitled to school-privileges. Being unable to read or write, he makes a straight mark for the white children and for the negroes he makes a cross We have three School Commissioners in this township, all negroes, and neither of them able to read or write."

IT is noticeable that the organs are not so anxious to cover up the Pacific Mail operations as they were those of the Credit Mobilier. The Chicago Tribune, for instance, is already speaking of the kind of punishment to be inflicted, in case Congressmen implicated. It says:

"It is said that instance of actual bribery of Congressmen have been discovered, and that several members received a $1,000 bill each. If anything like this is ascertained, there are two things which Congress must do promptly: First, to expel any members of the present House who took bribes; and, second, to repeal the act granting the subsidy. Frauds vitiates all contracts and the right of Congress to repeal the subsidy under such circumstances as are alleged will not be disputed, while the justice of such a course is obvious."

GOV. HARTRANFT has published his proclamation announcing the redemption of $1,230,186,57 of the public debt of the state of Pennsylvania. This falls a little short of the promise of the campaign pronounciamentos, but the Republican papers do not fail to claim it as a financial achievement. When it is remembered that the money in the sinking fund is the accretion of taxes which cannot be diverted from that fund, and that the provision for the disposition of these taxes was made by a Democratic administration and confirmed by constitutional sanction, it detracts somewhat from the financial merit of the agents, who pay the debt of the state because they cannot do otherwise. Gov. Hartranft and his administration are entitled to as much credit for the transit of Venus as they are for the payments made on the state debt.

VERMONT has had the reputation of being the breeder of many fine sons, but if the Rutland Globe is correct the same soil has produced several men of the other sort. It says: "Matt Carpenter is a Vermonter, we are sorry to say, but we also reckon among our sons such distinguished names as William Pitt Kellogg, the de factô Governor of Louisiana, Joe Smith, Brigham Young and a host of others who have left their native State for Vermont's good. It is reasonable to conclude that they, one and all, behaved themselves while residing under the shadows of our mountains, because they were here to fame and fortune unknown; when, however, they emigrated, they all acquired 'comfortable competencies' and a reputation not all savory."

THE Tribune speaking of the early demise of the Republic newspaper of New York says:

"The untimely decease of the great outrage organ in this city does not call out such charitable obituary notices from its fellow-organs as one might hope for. The kitchen instrument at Washington gives the corpse a violent kick by declaring that it never had any right to call itself an organ, since its tune was never set at the White House. The Chicago Tribune, which speaks its mind on a good many subjects with rather dangerous frankness, says: "It was a subservient organ, utterly unworthy of the party which it presumed to represent. Its fatal mistake was in accepting the voice of Republican leaders as the voice of God, instead of being itself a Republican leader, as it might have become if it had correctly interpreted the popular will.'"

THREE GROSS BLUNDERS OF THE REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS

[Chicago Tribune]

The majority of the House of Representatives at Washington made three serious mistakes on Monday, which should be promptly corrected. These were:

1. The refusal to pass the bill for the repeal of the Poland gag-law of the last session.

2. The refusal to pass the Holman resolution declaring that the financial condition of the country did not warrant the voting of subsidies of money or bonds to private speculators or to any individual or corporation.

3. The rejection of the resolution to investigate the conduct of Government officers in the case of the safe burglary at Washington.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editors of The Post:

A recent statistical publication of our agricultural products has been printed by Appleton & Co., N. Y. It was compiled from the census reports of 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870, and arranged in groups of States having contiguous territory, as the New England, Middle, North Western, South Western States, &c.

A notice of this compilation appeared in the July No. of the Popular Science Monthly, so flattering, that it strongly drew my attention to the work, but it is only very lately that I have seen it.

We have not been left in doubt as to the authorship of this compilation, for the title-page assures us it was by "Samuel B. Ruggles, member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, New York State Canal Commissioner in 1839, and United States Delegate to the International Statistical Congress at the Hague in 1869.

It is a work of 50 pages, and if it was designed to impress upon our own citizens and foreigners, the great progress of American agriculture during the four decades embraced in it, it needed other information than is set forth by Mr. Ruggles. The reviewer in the Popular Science Monthly very justly says that "agriculture is the foundation of society, and necessarily of all that society contains and accomplishes." At no time, more than the present year, has this important trite, truth been felt by all classes of the country. The panic of 1873 has prostrated the prices of all manufactured and mining products, and a change in the prices of labor to conform to these lower rates of the manufactured product, is absolutely essential to the first beginning of the restoration of better times. But each reduction is resisted by the laborer, because his living expenses have not been reduced. And why? For two reasons. Last year, and until the fall months of this one, a heavy European demand kept our breadstuffs at high prices, and now American prices have not fallen more than a third part of their reduction in Europe. Why? Simply because our agriculture does not keep pace with other industrial pursuits. The consequence is that manufacturers are in council everywhere to decrease the quantities of their products by stopping their works, so that by their limited supply, manufactured goods may advance in value. Such a policy may be a necessity, but it is adverse to the public interests, for ample and cheap products of all kinds, are essential at all times, and more especially, when, as now, the country groans under the crushing weight of a most illy-contracted indebtedness.

In 1836, when the United States was importing breadstuffs, it is said that one of the Rothchilds exclaimed—"Mein Gott, see! that agricultural country is buying its breadstuffs—how can it pay its bonds."

Let us suppose one of this family is looking over this compilation of Mr. Ruggles, not from a banking palace such as can be seen everywhere in Pittsburgh, but in a dingy back room of an old edifice. He has just been reading that corn in the West, to be hogged down in the field, is worth 50 cts. per bushel—the highest price ever known in times of peace. Turning to the great corn growing States, such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri he finds the production as follows.

	1860—bush.	1870—bush.
Ohio	73,543,190;	67,501,144
Indiana	71,588,919;	51,094,333
Illinois	115,174,777;	129,921,395
Missouri	72,892,157;	66,034,075
Total	333,199,043;	314,551,149

A decrease of 18,647,894 bushels. If other of the newer States show an increase, it is because in 1860 they were not half settled, and the increase is totally disproportioned to the increase of improved acreage.

But let us imagine that this Rothschilds expects to find another solution of the high prices of corn in the supposition of a large number of hogs to be fattened, so that if corn will be high priced, the hog-product will be abundant and cheap. He turns to the same States, and reads:

NO. OF HOGS.	1860.	1870.
Ohio	2,251,653	1,728,968
Indiana	3,099,110	1,872 230
Illinois	2,502,308	2,703,343
Missouri	2,354,425	2,306,430
Total	10,207,496	8,610,971

A decrease of 1,590,525.

Here he has before him two facts—a decrease of our cereal crops, and a corresponding one in our chief meat-producing animal.

But casting his eyes a little further down the page, they suddenly brightens as he reads the following statistics of the value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.

	Value 1860.	Value 1870.
Ohio	$14,725,945	40,498,375
Indiana	9,824,204	30,246,962
Illinois	15,032,433	56,718,944
Missouri	9,845,449	23,626,784
Total	$49,427,031	151,091,065

An increase of $101,664,035, or more than three-fold in value, whilst the leading animal slaughtered for food has greatly decreased. Turning to the number of cattle, he finds a small increase only. He is in perplexity; when as his eyes wander around him, they suddenly see a New York Tribune with its accustomed diatribe against the evils of an inflated currency. Here is currency inflation—and ringing a bell, he calls for a file of the Treasury Department reports showing the prices of meats in New York in 1859 and 1869.

They are brought to him, and then he reads as follows:

		1859.	1869.
Pork, mess,	bbl	$17,00	28,00
" prime	"	13,00	22,00
Beef, plain, western	"	9,50	14,00
" prime, mess, tierce		9,00	28,00
Hams, extra	bbl	15,00	32,00
" pickled	bbl	09¾	15½
Shoulders, pickled	"	06¾	11
Lard, western	"	11½	17¾

Here is presented greatly increased prices, but small indeed compared with the above increase in the value of slaughtered animals. The average increase of these prices being 88 per cent. but the increase in the value of slaughtered animals is 206 per cent.

The Tribune theory of inflation will not furnish a satisfactory solution of these census anomalies. But in his perplexity, Rothschilds concludes that they are explained somewhere in this compilation, and turns over leaf after leaf until he comes to the end, finding none.

And why? Perhaps Mr. Ruggles, although a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and, once on a time, New York State Canal Commissioner and United States Delegate to the International Statistical Congress at the Hague, could not give the causes of statements so perplexing. I have referred to a few only of these statements—they abound in all parts of this compilation.

A mere compiler of statistics is not a statistician; he only is, who, in reading over a column of figures embodying vast results, knows the causes which produced them. And such knowledge belongs to him only who is a practical agriculturist, and well understands the relation of commerce and its agents to agricultural production.

What, then, was the purpose of this compilation? Mr. Ruggles and the New York Chamber of Commerce draw ten general conclusions from these agricultural statistics, the last one of which gives us the clue to its publication.

"10. The many millions of industrious and thrifty agriculturists who are to play on this great drama of human progress, may properly and rightfully claim, that the immense fruits of their toil shall be valued only in actual money in gold or or silver, and in no irredeemable paper currency of any description. The six millions of honest farmers now standing on this Continent, are entitled to honest money for honest labor."

Well these honest farmers have spoken recently through the ballot, and until it can be shown that honest debts, by which the country is now shingled over, will fall in amount corresponding to that scarcity of money which a return to specie payments would cause, they will continue in the opinion that an indebtedness contracted when currency was abundant, ought to be discharged before any great change is made in that currency, especially so when this Chamber of Commerce and all it represents, clutch as does grim Death to his prey, that other irredeemable paper of the General Government—the bonds. The honest farmers are well satisfied with greenbacks;—their only complaint is that they cannot get more of them—a complaint not limited to them only.

It does not come within the province or limits of this article to give the explanations omitted by Mr. Ruggles. I must content myself with the assertion that our agricultural production does not keep pace with the other industrial pursuits—hence, as I have said, lies the great difficulty in adjusting the wages of labor to existing prices of manufacturing and mining products. Were it not for our railroads penetrating to vast herds of cattle in Texas and distant territories our country would now be approximating to the condition of Europe, where laborer consumes meats as more a luxury than a daily necessity. But these railroads centre population in cities and towns, causing vast numbers of consumers, and the profligacy of our time adds largely to them by creating the idea that there are better modes of livelihood than honest labor. Hence the vast increase of middlemen.

L. B.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa.

U. S. SENATOR.

[Democratic Sentinel (Kittanning) Armstrong Co.]

We have been the recipient of several newspapers containing attacks upon the official reputation of Col. Wm. A. Wallace, who is a prominent candidate for the next U. S. Senatorship.

Whilst we have already declared our preference for Col. Jas. P. Barr, of Allegheny county, for the distinguished position spoken of, and for reasons which to ourself seem both proper and sufficient, yet we cannot and will not, without protest, permit men, it matters not whom they may be, to malign so good a man as Col. Wallace. Such attacks have no weight with us, they have no influence with the people, and are really not worth the time and trouble of a protest from us; and it is only because it might be unjustly inferred, that if we kept silence in the matter, that we were approving of this unjust and ungenerous course of one or two of our cotemporaries, that we deem the subject worthy of any mention whatever.

The reputation of Col. Wallace needs no vindication at our hands in Pennsylvania; he is too well and too favorably known throughout the State to require "bolstering" as some other gentlemen perhaps may, for any office in the gift of the people. Was not the Sentinel for Col. Barr it would be for Col. Wallace.

So these gentlemen, who are so profuse with documents, can save their money, and we would kindly suggest their credit, as well as their papers, so far as we are concerned, and we apprehend so far as the mass of the people of Pennsylvania are concerned.

NO "OUTRAGES" THERE.

[Huntsville (Ala.) Letter to N. Y. Times.]

And just here I may say that in North Alabama reputable business men, no matter what section or State they come from, are well and hospitably received by all classes of citizens. They may be Republicans or Democrats, and vote whatever ticket pleases them, so long as they hold property here; have an interest in the country, and do not come seeking office. I have abundant proof of this, and notwithstanding the remarkable outrage stories of "Reign of Terror" by Hays and Senator Spencer, I am convinced, from what I have seen, that the natives of all parts of the State are most desirous of Northern immigration.

AFRAID OF INVESTIGATION.

[Chicago Times.]

The Administration organ at Washington is greatly alarmed at the number of investigations now in progress or about to be commenced. It fears that the result will be fatal to the Republican party. But why did not the members of the Republican party foresee this at the time they were making material for these investigations? The surest way to avoid investigations—and the suggestion is thrown out for the benefit of the opposition; who are soon to come into power—is to do nothing that will not bear the closest scrutiny. Take away the basis for investigations, and they will never be had.

A WIFE'S POLITICAL VICTORY.

[Worcester Spy, December 16.]

Among the humor's of yesterday's election was the fact that in Ward Two a husband and his wife were the opposing candidates for the School Committee. Mr. Rogers having been nominated by the "Citizens," and Mrs. Rogers on the Independent ticket. The wife proved a stronger candidate than the husband, and received twice as many votes or thereabout. We have not heard of any domestic quarrel arising from this political rivalry and we trust there will be none, but the experiment seems to be needlessly hazardous.

THE VOYAGE

I.—ANCHORED.

O weary days and nights, so still, so still—
The useless sails hang flapping stiff and slow;
We pine and chafe, and set our helpless will
In vain revolt at what to change, to know
Is not for us. We hear the winds blow
And fret as in the east, the west, we see
Great ships and small go sliding fast and free.

II.—ADRIFT.

O fearful days and nights, so dark, so cold—
The swift waves mock and leap on every side;
No rudder steers; no mast, no spar, can hold;
We think no ear could hear us if we cried;
We think God would not miss us if we died;
We feel forgotten, helpless, cast away;
We shut our eyes and do not even pray.

III.—ON SHORE.

O peaceful days, and peaceful nights whose peace
Cannot be uttered! O green shores of life
Beyond the body! shall we ever cease
To smile that though such hot and silly strife
We came? That doubts and fears could grow so rife?
That we could fail to see how God's good hand
Our anchorings and drittings planned?

A REMARKABLE ANIMAL-TRAINER.

In the year of 1721, in Perth, Scotland, was born the most remarkable animal-trainer in the world. His name was Bisset, and in early life he became a journeyman-shoemaker; but having great fondness and faculty for managing animals, he soon gave himself up entirely to this occupation. His first success with educating brutes was with a horse and dog, whom he taught to perform many curious fea's. He next tried his skill on a couple of monkeys, who soon learned to dance on a rope, drink to the company, ride and leap on the backs of horses, and go through intricate dances with their equally accomplished companion the dog. Three young cats were the succeeding subjects of Bisset's tuition, and these were instructed to play upon dulcimers, apparently reading from music-books before them, while they squalled a vocal accompaniment in three different keys, or tones, producing altogether a chorus whose piercing effect the musical may perhaps imagine.

The fame of Bisset's learned animals spread rapidly, and he was finally induced to exhibit them in London. A places in the haymarket was secured, and the "Cats' Opera' advertised. Crowed houses responded to the advertisement; and the horse, the dog, the monkeys, and the cats went through their respective parts amid great applause. In brief time the skillful trainer found himself in possession of £1,000 as the reward of his novel enterprise.

Encouraged by this success, Bisset sought other pupils in the animal kingdom. Among these was a leveret, which he taught to beat the time of several marches with his hind legs. Canary-birds, linnets, and sparrows, caught the trick of distinguishing the hour and minutes of the day, and of spelling the name of any person in their audience. Six turkey-cocks were made to go through a country-dance; and, in a single month's time, a turtle learned to fetch and carry like a dog. A gold-fish came to the surface at his call, and fed from his hand, and answered in various other interesting ways, Bissett's call upon its intelligence.

At length the master brought his ingenuity to bear on that most obstinate of all animals, the pig. He nearly met his match this time; but, after a patient discipline of a twelvemonth, gentleman-piggy was rendered docile as a spaniel, and obeyed his teacher's every command. This sapient creature could spell, cast up accounts, tell the time of day, kneel and make obeisance to the spectators, and otherwise conduct himself like a gentleman of parts. But such extraordinary porcine wisdom could be accepted as a natural phenomenon by the ignorance of the age in which it dwelt, and it began to be whispered that Bisset, who taught animals to do all but speak, was in league with the Devil. This was enough to rouse the spirit of persecution; and one night, while the learned pig was exhibiting his tricks in Banelagh, Ireland, the mob, headed by a stupid official, broke into the room destroyed the apparatus with which Bissett worked, and assaulted him and his pig so virulently that they barely escaped with their lives. This event was followed soon after by the death of Bisset; but whether the odium that fell upon him as a suspected necromancer had anything to do with his demise, our informant does not tell us.

MOUNT SHASTA IN WINTER.

In an account of his recent ascent of Mount Shasta, Cal., Mr. John Muir, the state geologist of California, says:

"I watched the sky with great caution, for it was easy to see that a storm was approaching. Mount Shasta rises ten thousand feet above the general level in blank exposure to the deep gulf-streams of air, and I have never been in a labyrinth of peaks and canons where the dangers of a storm seemed so formidable as here. I was, therefore, in constant readiness to retreat into the timber. However, by half-past ten o'clock I reached the utmost summit. I spent a couple of hours tracing the outlines of its ancient lava-streams, extending far into the surrounding plains and the pathways of its ancient glaciers, but the wind constantly increased in violence, raising the snow in magnificent drifts, and forming it into long, waving banners that glowed in the sun. A succession of small storm-clouds struck against the summit pinnacles like icebergs, darkening the air as they passed, and producing a chill as definite and sudden as if ice-water were dashed in one's face. This is the kind of cloud in which snow-flowers grow, and I was compelled to begin a retreat, which, after spending a few minutes upon the main Shasta glacier and the side of the 'Crater Butte,' I accomplished more than an hour before dark, so that I had time to hollow a strip of ground for a nest in the lee of a block of red lava, where firewood was abundant.

"Next morning, breaking suddenly out of profound sleep, my eyes opened upon one of the most sublime scenes I ever beheld. A boundless wilderness of storm-clouds of different age and ripeness were congregated over all the landscape for thousands of square miles, colored gray, and purple, and pearl and glowing white, among which I seemed to be floating, while the cone of Shasta above and the sky was tranquil and full of the sun. It seemed not so much an ocean as a land of clouds, undulating hill and dale, smooth purple plains, and silvery mountains of cumuli, range over range, nobly diversified with peaks and domes, with cool shadows between, and with here and there a wide trunk canon, smooth and rounded as if eroded by glaciers. I gazed enchanted, but cold gray masses drifting hither and thither like rack on a wind swept plain began to shut out the light, and it was evident that they would soon be marshalled for the storm. I gathered as much wood as possible, and snugged it sheteringly around my storm-nest. My blankets were arranged, and the topmost fastened down with stakes, and my precious bread sack tucked in at my head, I was ready when the first flakes fell. All kinds of clouds began to fuse into one, the wind swept past in hissing floods, and the storm closed down on all things, producing a wild exhilaration.

"My fire blazed bravely, I had a week's wood, a sack full of bread, and a nest that the wildest winds could not demolish, and I had, moreover, plenty of material for the making of snow shoes if the depth of the snow should render them necessary. The storm lasted about a week, and I had plenty to do listening to its tones and watching the gestures of the flexible fine, and in catching snow-crystals and examining them under a lens and observing the methods of their disposition as summer fountains."

THE EUCALYPTUS.

The cultivation of the Eucalyptus is progressing hopefully in California. In Sacramento, an appropriation of $300 has been made for the purpose of testing the value of the trees as a preventive of chills and fever. The experiment will be tried in Tenth and R streets; and, if successful, the trees will be introduced into the city upon an extensive scale. In Los Angeles, a company has been formed with the object of raising the Eucalyptus for fuel and timber. An area of 200 acres has been devoted to the purpose. On this, young trees, but 4 1-2 years old from the seed, already measure 16 inches in diameter and 40 feet in height. Each tree is now valued at $1 for fuel, and at a still higher rate for manufacturing purposes. It is calculated that 600 of the trees can be grown to the acre; hence the profit of the enterprise is easily discernible. The Los Angeles company, propose purchasing land at $30 per acre and estimate that the cost of seed, planting, etc., will probably average 25 cents per tree. The total for the 600 trees and the acre of land will thus reach about $180, or, say, $200. At the end of four years, the timber will be worth $600. As the trees stump and sprout rapidly, another equal yield of timber may be counted upon in four years more. Fuel is very expensive in the great valleys of California; but, with the Eucalyptus-tree, land owners have the remedy within reach, and also an income from the sale of timber for manufacturing purposes. When suffered to secure a full growth, the Eucalyptus attains a great size, averging from 8 to 12 feet in diameter and from 100 to 200 feet in height. A plank was exhibited at the Great Exposition of 1851 which measured 148 feet in length. The wood is soft and easily worked when first cut, but grows hard with age and exposure.

THE BIRDS' CHRISTMAS CAROL

They have sweet Christmas music in Norway—Norway, that far-off country, with the steel-blue sky and frozen sea. It is a song in the air. The simple peasants make the birds that inhabit those rude coasts and icy valleys so very happy on this one day of the year that they sing of their own accord a glad carol on Chsistmas morning, and all the people come out of their houses and rejoice to hear it.

On Christmas Eve, after the birds have sought shelter from the north wind, and the still night is bright with stars, the good people bring from their store-houses sheaves of corn and wheat, and, tying them to slender poles, raise them from every spire, barn, gate-post and gable. Then when, after the long night, the Christmas sun arises, crowning the mountains with splendor, every spire and gable bursts into sudden song.

The children run out to hear the old churchspire singing; the older people follow; the air is filled with the flutter of wings and alive with carols of gladness. The song of the birds fills every village with happiness, and to this living, grateful anthem the people respond in their hearts, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace; good will to men."—[From "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for January.

A CURIOUS SUICIDE.

The old story of a room with a number of windows, one of which disappeared every day, and the room gradually contracted until it crushed its occupant to death, evidently haunted the brain of a despairing Parisian jeweler who recently committed suicide. The unlucky Frenchman, inconsolable for the loss of his better-half, became subject to a species of somnambulism. He was accustomed to wear a gold necklet, one of his late wife's favorite ornaments, and he used to say to his friends that the necklet daily grew smaller, and that his wife was thus painlessly killing him, much to his joy. The fact was that the somnambulist rose every night and went in his sleep down to his instruments, knocked off the link of a necklet, and put on the fastening again. Next morning he found the collar smaller, and having no recollection of what he had done, attributed the event to supernatural influence. This continued for some time, when the necklet grew so small that, in fastening it on, the hapless widower literally garoted himself to death.

BARNUM'S LATEST.

[N. Y. Sun.]

"Take your hand off of your waist! You ain't going to market," shouted Balletmaster Smith to a pretty girl in Barnum's Hippodrome yesterday morning. The pretty girl was one of the three hundred who were rehearsing the grand ballet for the pantomime of "Blue Beard," which is to be produced on Monday evening next. No one who saw this rehearsal could envy a ballet girl. For three long, weary hours these young women balanced, stood on tip-toe, whirled, and nimbly ran around. After the rehearsal every girl was puffing and blowing, and some were exhausted. Out of this chaos will come the grace and beauty that are to astonish the patrons of the Hippodrome on Monday evening next.

The Christmas pantomine will give employment to five hundred and sixty men and women. The action will embrace ballets, processions, marches, and comic pantomime. Mr. Nixon thinks that the pieces will take one hour and three-quarters for its production. The scenery is to be raised from the ground. Elephants, camels, and horses will be prominent features of the pantomine.

THE CHILDLESS MOTHER.

I lay my tasks down one by one,
I sit in the silence in twilight's grace;
Out of its shadows, soft and dun,
Steals like a star my baby's face.

Mocking cold are the world's poor joys,
How poor to me all its pomp and pride!
In my lap lie the baby's idle toys,
In this very room the baby died.

I will shut these broken toys away
Under the lid where they mutely bide;
I will smile in the face of the noisy day,
Just as if baby had never died.

I will take up my work once more,
As if I had never laid it down;
Who will dream that I ever wore
Motherhood's fine and holy crown?

Who will dream my life ever bore
Fruit the sweeter in grief and pain?
The flitting smile that the baby wore
Outrayed the light of the loftiest brain.

I'll meet him in the world's rude din,
Who hath outlived his mother's kiss,
Who hath forsaken her love for sin—
I will be spared her pang in this.

Man's way is hard and sore beset;
Man must fall, but few can win.
Thanks dear shepherd! My lamb is safe,
Safe from sorrow, and safe from sin.

Nevertheless the way is long,
And tears leap up in the light of the sun,
I'd give my world for a cradle song,
And a kiss from a baby—only one.

A CHRISTMAS SLEIGH-RIDE.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton was out late one Christmas Eve when he fell in with an old gentleman who invited him into his sleigh. What then happened he tells in Scribner for January:

The old gentleman pulled a bag from behind the seat, and taking it on his lap proceeded to show me some of the contents.

"They seem to be old-fashioned toys," I remarked.

"Yes," he said with a sigh, "these new-fangled affairs are of no service to me. You couldn't get a paddle-wheel steamer, with a real engine, into a common stocking. You'd ruin the vessel or the stocking. And there's scarcely a girl in the land who wears a stocking large enough to hold a doll's trunk, furnished with silk dresses, bonnets, and all the necessary underclothes. No, I have to confine myself to such things as bear a proper proportion to the feet and legs of children. There is one thing," said he, turning upon me his still jolly old countenance, "that has had more influence than any thing else in causing the general indifference with which I am now regarded."

"And what's that?" I asked.

"Furnace-heat," he said. "What sensible person, old or young, could expect a fellow with a bag on his back, to come down a flue and through an iron register? It would be absurd to try to make even a child believe that anything of the sort is possible."

And then he put away his bag and took the lines again, with a look of resignation.

"It's all wrong," said I, "all wrong! The old way was the best."

"No doubt of it," said he, "but what can you expect? Every thing old is changing, changing, changing."

"How about old furniture?" I asked. "That seems popular enough."

"That's changing, too," he answered. "Coming down out of the garret into the parlor. As to people, in general, I scarcely know what to make of them. There will soon be no such thing as Christmas. Hereabouts it's losing ground every year, and New Year's Day is taking its place. The jolly old Christmas festivities are almost forgotten, and the young men are satisfied to trot around on New Year's Day and nibble cake and drink wine at a hundred different places, while the women sit and smile at a hundred different men—some friends and some strangers—till the day's done. What's all that to the grand old times we used to have? But, as I said before, what can you expect? There are men now, who go so far as to assert that matter contains within itself the promise and potency of every form of life! Would you expect the children of such persons to hang up their stockings?"

"No," I said. "I don't think I would."

"Of course not," said he, with considerable asperity for so jovial an old fellow; "it would be entirely out of keeping. Go 'long, there! Get up, vixen! Why, I tell you, sir, there are not half-a-dozen houses in the town behind us that I could get into. If you do manage to squeeze down a chimney, you're pretty sure to land in a kitchen fire, or in cellar furnace! I hate furnaces! They're the invention of the Devil sir, and pure air and pure Christianity are dying out with the open fire-places. Go 'long, you Blixen! I expect the next thing will be that the children will leave off their stockings altogether."

I saw he was getting excited and I did not wish to say anything that would further irritate him, so I simply remarked that he seemed to be driving faster.

"Yes," said he, whipping his reindeer into a smart gallop, "I'm going to a fine old farm-house that stands yonder in the valley. There the people know how to live. There are great open fire-places with grand old wood-fires in them—shining brass andirons, big back-logs and a merry crackling blaze. Hi there, Vixen! There the children have been playing wild rollicking games all this evening, and there they have hung their stockings by the big fire-place in the kitchen! Go long there, hi! hi!"

The old man was now in a glow of delight. He cracked his whip and shouted to his reindeer. The gallant creatures seemed to catch his enthusiasm, and they dashed over the snow at the top of their speed.

"Isn't this—rather—rapid?" said I, as I clung fast to the side of the sleigh.

"Oh, yes!" he shouted, "this is the right sort of driving. This is the way people go when they want to get there. Hi! hi! Away with you, you rascals! There's the house; right before us!"

"Are you going to drive—on top?" said I, almost breathless from the rapidity of the ride.

"Certainly!" he cried. "But you needn't be afraid. I just take that shed first, then up to the roof of the kitchen, and then, clip! and away to the top of the house!"

At this he rose, and stood up in the sleigh, cracking his whip and shouting to his steeds at the top of his voice.

The reindeer dashed forward like mad—they reached the shed, they bounded up, the runners struck the eaves with a bang, and out I shot into a snow-bank.—["Etchings." Scribner for January.

A CHRISTMAS LEGEND.

It was Christmas Eve. The night was very dark and the snow falling fast, as Hermann, the char-coal-burner, drew his cloak tighter around him, and the wind whistled fiercely through the trees of the Black Forest. He had been to carry a load to a castle near, and was now hastening home to his little hut. Although he worked very hard, he was poor, gaining barely enough for the wants of his wife and his four little children. He was thinking of them, when he heard a faint wailing. Guided by the sound, he groped about and found a little child, scantily clothed, shivering and sobbing by itself in the snow.

"Why, little one, have they left thee here all alone to face this cruel blast?"

The child answered nothing, but looked piteously up in the charcoal-burner's face.

"Well, I cannot leave thee here. Thou would'st be dead before the morning."

So saying, Hermann raised it in his arms, wrapping it in his cloak and warming its little cold hands in his bosom. When he arrived at his hut, he put down the child and tapped at the door, which was immediately thrown open, and the children rushed to meet him.

"Here, wife, is a guest to our Christmas Eve supper," said he, leading in the little one, who held timidly to his finger with its tiny hand.

"And welcome he is," said his wife. "Now let him come and warm himself by the fire."

The children all pressed round to welcome and gaze at the little newcomer. They showed him their pretty fir-tree, decorated with bright, colored lamps in honor of Christmas Eve, which the good mother had endeavored to make a *fete* for the children.

Then they sat down to supper, each child contributing of its portion for the guest, looking with admiration at its clear, blue eyes and golden hair, which shone so as to shed a brighter light in the little room; and as they gazed, it grew into a sort of halo round his head, and his eyes beamed with a heavenly lustre. Soon two white wings appeared at his shoulders and he seemed to grow larger and larger, and then the beautiful vision vanished, spreading out his hands as in benediction over them.

Hermann and his wife fell on their knees, exclaiming, in awe-struck voices: "The holy Christ-child!" and then embraced their wondering children in joy and thankfulness that they had entertained the Heavenly Guest.

The next morning, as Hermann passed by the place where he had found the fair child, he saw a cluster of lovely white flowers, with dark green leaves, looking as though the snow itself had blossomed. Hermann plucked some, and carried them reverently home to his wife and children, who treasured the fair blossoms and tended them carefully in remembrance of that wonderful Christmas Eve, calling them Chrysanthemums; and every year, as the time came round, they put aside a portion of their feast and gave it to some poor little child, according to the words of Christ: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." [Florence Scannell, in St. Nicholas for January.

HOW TO CONDUCT A COURTSHIP.

[Territorial Enterprise.]

Don't be too sudden about it. Many a girl has said "no" when she meant "yes," simply because her lover didn't choose the right time and pop the question gently.

Take a dark night for it. Have the blinds closed, the curtains down, and the lamp turn most on. Sit near enough to her so that you can hook your little finger into hers. Wait until conversation begins to flag, and then quietly remark:

"Susie, I want to ask you something."

She will fidget around a little, reply "yes," and after a pause you can add:

"Susie, my actions must have shown—that is, you must have—I mean you must be aware that—that—"

Pause here for a while, but keep your little finger firmly locked. She may cough and try to turn the subject off by asking you how you liked the circus, but she only does it to encourage you. After about ten minutes you can continue:

"I was thinking as I came up the path to-night, that before I went away I would ask you—that is, I would broach the subject nearest my—I mean I would know my—"

Stop again and give her hand a gentle squeeze. She may give a yank to get away or she may not. In either case it augurs well for you. Wait about five minutes and then go on:

"The past year has been a very happy one to me, but I hope that future years will still be happier. However, that depends entirely on you. I am here to-night to-night to know—that is, to ask you—I mean I am here to-night to hear from your own lips the one sweet—"

Wait again. It isn't best to be rash about such things. Give her plenty of time to recover her composure, and then put your hand on your heart and continue

"Yes, I thought as I was coming through the gate to-night how happy I had been, and I said to myself that if I only knew you would consent to be my—that is, I said if I only knew—if I was only certain that my heart had not deceived me, and you were ready to share—"

Hold on—there's no hurry about it. Give the wind a chance to sob and moan around the gables. This will make her lonesome and call up all the love in her heart. When she begins to cough and grow restless, you can go on:

"Before I met you, this world was a desert to me. I didn't take any pleasure in going black-berrying and stealing rare-ripe peaches, and it didn't matter whether the sun shone or not. But what a change in one short year! It is for you say whether my future shall be a prairie of happiness, or a summer fallow of Canada thistles. Speak, dearest, Susie, and say—and say that—that——"

Give her five minutes more by the clock, and then add:

"That you will be—that is, that is, that you will—I mean that you will—be mine!"

She will heave a sigh, look up at the clock and over the stove, and then as she slides her head over your vest pocket, she will whisper:

"You are just right—I will."

On a late occasion, invitations were sent round for a party at the house of a wealthy citizen of San Francisco, and, just before the evening appointed, letters were mailed to those invited, informing them that the wife of the host had been taken suddenly and seriously ill, and the party was postponed. The letters about the illness and postponement were forged to gratify the malice of a person who was not invited. The trick was discovered in time to send round word of the fraud, so it failed in its purpose.

THE LOVE THAT IS "GOLDEN."

No! Not with turbulence;
Not with the fret and weary of doubt;
Not with uncertainty compassed about;
With wooing and coaxing to-day,
And thwarting and crossing to-morrow;
Not with light laughter and play,
Or too much trouble and sorrow;
Or vexed tears, scorching the longing eyes;
Or pitiful glances, or penitent sighs,—
Would I have Love.
No! Calm and earnest, good and true,
Mellowed by tenderness through and through;
Ever the same, yet ever new;
Quietly watchful; brooding above,
O'er me and round me—such the love—
Such the love only I care to have;
Patient and restful, holy, calm;
Life's pulse and breath—
Pouring into all wounds a balm,
Enduring till death.

—Tinsley's Magazine.

AMERICAN FORESTS.

There is a slow awakening to the fact that American forests are being rapidly squandered. Statistics are furnished to show that in ten years no less than 12,000,000 acres were simply cut and burned over to reduce the land to cultivation. St. Louis, and twenty-five more cities, take annually from 5,000 to 10,000 acres each for fuel. 8,000,000 acres per year are used up for fuel, timber and waste. Fences require an enormous amount of timber; besides the waste in general expense. Illinois has $2,000,000 in fencing; Missouri has a sum not much less. The stock laws, if enforced, might save four-fifths of this; but for the present they will not be very rapidly enforced. New York, Nebraska, and a few other States have begun to save largely in this way. California has lost one-half of its forests in two years. Connecticut mountains, once so grandly covered with chestnut, are as bare as camel's backs. New York State is trying, by legislation, to stay wanton waste, and to preserve a portion of its Adirondack range. It has still a superb front in the northeastern corner of the State, but it is being swept away as by fire. Wisconsin gives out one billion feet of lumber per year. Michigan's superb pine forests are rapidly disappearing. The forests on the Eastern shores are about exhausted.

The railroads take 150,000 acres per year for ties, and as they are increasing in number their demands are, of course, increasing. The vast transcontinental lines exhaust vast regions of their total supply. What is not serviceable for ties is general waste. Few of the States have any forests left to speak of, and we must soon look to the Pacific slope. The encouragement given to planting by some of the States has so far secured at annual increase of from ten to twenty thousand acres. This will hardly furnish the supply of fuel for a single large city. To this can be added the wild growth of wild timber—sometimes left to take the place of the old trees. This is quite an appreciable amount, but a mere moiety.

We must rely on stock laws to save the waste of fences: forestry laws to preserve from wanton destruction; laws to encourage rapid and extensive planting in every State, and combinations of dealers to regulate the amount and method of cutting for timber. When the people understand their danger they can individually do a great deal to remedy the evil. Those counties in this State that have not adopted the stock law have made an expensive blunder. Those that have the law should enforce it, and save not only cash and time, but timber. —[St. Louis.

HIS BOYHOOD'S ENVY.

Mark Twain writes of "Old Times on the Mississippi", a sketch whose truthfulness is absolutely faultless, and whose style is—Mark Twain's. Here is a description of the object of his boyhood's envy. He was a "striker" on a steamboat:

He would always manage to have a rusty bolt to scrub while his boat tarried at our town, and he would sit on the inside guard and scrub it, where we could all see him and envy him and loathe him. And whenever his boat was laid up he would come home and swell around the town in his blackest and greasiest clothes, so that nobody could help remembering that he was a steam-boatman; and he used all sorts of steamboat technicalities in his talk, as if he were so used to them that he forgot common people could not understand them. He would speak of the "larboard" side of a horse in an easy, natural way that would make one wish he was dead. And he was always talking about "St. Looy" like an old citizen; he would refer casually to occasions where he "was coming down Fourth street," or when he was "passing by the Planter's House," or when there was a fire and he took a turn on the brakes of "the old big Missouri;" and then he would go on and lie about how many towns the size of ours were burned down there that day. Two or three of the boys had long been persons of consideration among us because they had been to St. Louis once and had a vague general knowledge of its wonders, but the day of their glory was over now. They lapsed into an humble silence, and learned to disappear when the ruthless "cub"-engineer approached. This fellow had money, too, and hair oil. Also an ignorant silver watch and a showy brass watch chain. He wore a leather belt and wore no suspenders. If ever a youth was cordially admired and hated by his comrades, this one was. No girl could withstand his charms. He "cut out" every boy in the village. When his boat blew up at last, it diffused a tranquil contentment among us such as we had not known for months. But when he came home the next week, alive, renowned, and appeared in church all battered up and bandaged, a shining hero, stared at and wondered over by everybody, it seemed to us that the partiality of Providence for an undeserving reptile had reached a point where it was open to criticism.

THE AGE OF SUICIDE.

The London Medical Record says that the maximum of suicides of both sexes occurs between 25 and 55. Previous to the 25th year there is a sudden increase from two suicides between the ages of 5 and 10 to 136 between 20 and 55. After 55 the tendency to suicide declines, but more gradually than it rose, except at 65, where the number increases from 81 to 83—a rise so slight, however, as to be little worth considering. There are three suicidal periods in life—of organic and mental growth, organic and mental completion, and organic and mental decline. In the first the chart shows 80; in the second, 42, and in the third, 311. Comparing the periods in round numbers, it may be said that they are as 1 for childhood and adolescence to 12 for adult life, and to 4 for the years of bodily and mental decay. The influence of sex and its attendant circumstances upon suicides at the different periods of life is shown upon the charts. With females, as among males, there is a sudden and abrupt rise until the 25th year is reached. This rise is continued to the 35th year, at which the maximum of suicides occurs among women. The period from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth year corresponds to that of the greatest pressure from domestic troubles and responsibilities, and also with the greatest of the maternal functions. The line thence descends abruptly to the forty-fifth year, whence it rises to the fiftieth, the critical period of mature female life, and then goes down, until it reaches the level from which it started. There are, therefore, two culminating points, and while the line on the male chart undulating and sustained, that on the female chart is vertical and abrupt. The lower of the male culminating points is the higher of the female, and, contrariwise, the lower of the female is the higher of the male. These charts do not show the relative frequency of suicides among the two sexes. The ratio of suicides to population in the United States is (for the period covered by the last decennial census) 25 to 100,000 among males, and 3 to 100,000 among females. The only periods at which suicides are nearly equal for both sexes is from 15 to 20 years, during which the number of boy-suicides was 34, of girl-suicides, 32. After this the number of suicides among males is much greater.

ADVENTURES OF A SLEEPY PLAY-GOER.

[Troy Whig.]

A gentleman who visited the Opera-house on Monday night, to witness the first performance in this city of Jane Coombs, was unconsciously an actor in a side drama of his own making, in the following manner: He occupied a balcony seat quite aloof from others, where, in his retirement, he fell asleep, and slept quite as soundly, if not as long, as Rip Van Winkle on the Catskills. Through all the clatter of the orchestra, the storm of plaudits, and the usual jam and rush for a speedy exit after the final dropping of the curtain, even after chanticleer had proclaimed the coming in of another day, and the small hours had counted on until 4, Mr. —— slumbered. He awoke with a sense of extreme chilliness and a decided impression of the surrounding chaotic gloom. He reached out for the pillow on which he supposed he had been lying, but found only a narrow seat on which he was sitting upright. A thousand thoughts rushed through his mind. Perhaps he had been kidnapped or drugged, or waylaid and beaten and left for dead. Searching his pocket, he found a broken match (it was more precious at this moment than a rare gem of the ocean), which he lighted with much caution, least it might prove a failure, when he discovered that he was in the Opera House, and that "the lights had fled and all but him departed." The question "How shall I get out?" was then all absorbing, for the gentleman knew full well that the watchmen who were on duty would "shoot him on the spot" for a burglar if he made a move. So he yelled "Fire! Fire!" at the top of his voice, and while the watchmen were endeavoring to ascertain whence came the alarm, the gentleman rose and desired to explain, the cause of his presence at the Opera House. "All's well that ends well," said the gentleman, as he left the watchmen; but all did not end well, for he found on reaching the street lamp that his new hat had been stolen and an old one left in its stead.

PRESENTATION TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

On Thursday, December 3, at Windsor Castle, M. d'Agiout and the Comte Serrurier, as representatives of a committee, presented to the Queen four volumes of addresses from towns in France and various communities expressive of gratitude to the English nation for services rendered to the sick and wounded during the war of 1870-71. The Queen was pleased to receive the volumes very graciously. As they were of considerable size they were placed on a table for the purpose of being shown to Her Majesty, and M. d'Agiout and Comte Serrurier explained the nature of the contents to the Queen. Having accepted the volumes, Her Majesty made a reply to the deputation in French, which the following is a translation.

"I accept with pleasure the volumes which you have presented, and which will be carefully preserved by me as records of the interesting historical events which they commemorate. They are beautiful as works of art, but their chief value in my eyes is that they form a permanent memorial of the gratitude of the French people for services freely and spontaneously rendered to them by Englishmen acting under a simple impulse of humanity. Your recognition of those services cannot fail to be appreciated by my subjects, and it will increase the friendly and cordial feeling which, I am happy to believe, exists between the two nations."

MODERN EGYPT.

The following table of statistics, lately published, gives a summary account of the material prosperity of Egypt. The country has at present 5,400,000 inhabitants, and 7,264,640 acres of arable land, of which 4,625,000 are under cultivation. The land-tax exceeds, on the average, $5 per acre. The exportation of cotton in 1873 amounted to 398,258 boles, weighing 2,161,644 cwts. The exportation of sugar reached 884,020 cwts. The traffic by the Suez Canal in 1873 comprised 1,171 steamers, measuring 2,085,170 tons, of which 72 per cent carried the British flag. The number of passengers transported was 65,635. The receipts of the Canal Company exceeded $4,500,000.

THE LAST OF THE WYANDOTTES.

The Wyandotte (Mich.) Courier says that a remnant of the once powerful tribe of Wyandotte Indians still exists in the township of Anderdon, across the river, in Canada. Recently a council of the tribe was held in their lodge at the residence of Peter White. R. Mackenzie, the Indian Agent at Sarnia, was present, and distributed the half-yearly Government allowance of $1,750 to the seventy-six members of the tribe. The Agent presented a letter from the Indian Department, asking them to surrender the rear part of their reserve and Turtle Island. The Council answered that they were willing to accede to the request, but would not do so at present, as they now have petitions pending before the Government asking for the enfranchisement of the land, and surrendering the lands not wanted. Before the Council closed its session, however, a surrender was made of Turtle Island, which will be sold to the best advantage.

A GIANT TELESCOPE.

A telescope of immense proportions has, Galignani says, been for some time past in course of manufacture at the Paris Observatory, but is still far from its termination. It was commenced in 1865, by M. Leon Foucault, but the death of that savant and the events of 1870 and 1871 interrupted this work, which were subsequently resumed under the direction of M. Wolf. The power of the new instrument will exceed those of the Cambridge and Herschell telescopes, hitherto the largest known; its length will be forty-nine feet, and its diameter six feet six inches, while the dimensions of Herschell's were only forty feet by five feet. The mirror will be of glass, but the surface will be faced with gold or silver. The telescope will be provided with a movable staircase.

VARIETIES.

A LANCASTER man has nicknamed his daughter Misery, because she loves company.

POMEROY, the young Massachusetts murderer, is now said to have acquired his thirst for blood from hearing Indian stories.

CLEVELAND, December 17.—Corn and oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white car lots 8½c; Ohio State test 10c; small lots 1@2c higher.

AN Ohio Sheriff felt a good deal of embarrassment on having to take to the Penitentiary a man who had been convicted of voting for him three times.

THE best bred and most cultivated young women of Boston have formed an association styled the "Saturday Morning Club." As the club holds debates, and every member wants a little time to speak, none but unmarried women are permitted to join it.

SCORE another for Chignon! After the latest attempted murder in New York the surgeons found that the bullet had struck the large chignon worn by Mrs. Lindenstruth, and that this saved her life by causing the ball to glance, and preventing it from entering her skull.

A NEW YORK poet, without stopping to consider how a poor man is to keep up his popularity, thus wildly writes:

Don't run in debt—never mind, never mind
If your clothes are all faded and torn;
Fix 'em up, make them do; it is better by far
Than to have the heart weary and worn

A MICHIGAN court has decided that a woman with two husbands cannot be guilty of bigamy if she marries her first husband before she is eighteen years of age. The decision has caused considerable consternation among those affectionate husbands in the State who thought they were hurrying up their happiness when they married girls.

THE latest New York fashion, imported from Berlin, is that of early parties. We read that the cards for one of the most "swell" affairs of the season have been recently issued, with "from 4 to 11 p. m.," engraved in one corner. According to this system the blinds are closed and the gas lighted at four o'clock in the afternoon, the dancing begins by five or six and the ball is over by eleven.

THE Travis county (Texas) correspondent of the Galveston News writes: "Snaking is now good. Twenty-one rattlesnakes were caught and caged at Elgin during the last cold spell. Two sink-holes were attacked and thirteen taken from one and eight from the other. They measured from three to five feet, and some of them had as many as nine rattles. There are several other rattlesnake dens in the neighborhood which will be attended to the next cold spell."

SIX or seven years ago Dr. Marshall, of Knoxville, was married to Miss Parsons, a brilliant and beautiful young lady. They lived unhappily together for several years, when she made application for a divorce, and was separated from her liege lord. He married again, and his second wife was divorced from him in the same manner as the first, and now he weds his first wife a second time. He resides in Brunswick,—where women are scarce.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL declares the paradise of unmarried women to be New Zealand. In a lecture delivered in London the other night, she stated that housemaids and cooks can in that colony get from £30 to £50 a year of wages; while needlewomen, who in England toil hard through long hours for 1s. 6d. may with great ease earn 3s. 6d. Well brought up girls of the middle class would find in New Zealand a field of pleasant and independent industry which no other country at present offers to them.

A STATION-KEEPER near London received one day a box of very mysterious appearance, addressed to him in his official character. Opening it he found a healthy infant. It was not his fancy to rear other people's children and he thrust it aside; the porter taking pity on the infant, and, with the consent of the agent, determined to adopt it. When the child was lifted from its crib, eight hundred pounds sterling was found in the box. The station-master immediately became interested in the little one, but the humane porter declared that he was too late. The moral is obvious—take all the babies that come, whether regularly or otherwise.

A MORMON paper at Salt Lake places the number of polygamists in the territory at 1,000 men, 3,000 women and 9,000 children, and the cost and loss, by legal punishment of all, at $2,000,000, and thinks that the courts would have around them 3,000 crying women and 9,000 children. This is probably a pretty accurate computation. One of the beauties of the polygamous system is shown by the statement that within a stone's throw of a prominent church in Salt Lake is the residence of an aged Mormon, who is the husband of a woman and her two daughters. Thus, his first wife is his mother-in-law, his step-daughters are his wives, his son by his first wife is half-brother to his other wives and a sort of uncle to his other children, etc., etc., etc.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
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COL. THOMPSON is elected to Congress from the Twenty-third District, and the people are once more calm on the subject of a protective tariff.

MISS PROCTOR and Mr. Beecher have made it all up—until the next time, and another burden has been placed upon the shoulders of Mr. Moulton.

IT is said that "a fluttering in the head" is what ails Irwin the Pacific Mail man. The worst "fluttering" however is in the Congressional camp of Radical bribe-grabbers.

A GENUINE scare of war with Spain would give the Navy Department all the money it wants, as it did last year. Nothing like firing upon the flag to arouse the flagging taxpayer.

THE appropriation bills are being put through Congress rapidly without examination. This is the work of the Radical caucus, that determines all these grave questions in secret.

RICHARD BIDDLE IRWIN the young man who gave away $750,000 of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to get $500,000 is a Pittsburgh boy. So was Leet the particular friend of Ulysses.

POLICE Commissions have been abolished in Ohio, and complete self-government restored to the cities of that State. We note this fact as being the work of a Democratic Legislature.

THE Mowry ejectment case has ended with a verdict for the defendants. Judge McKennan was of opinion that the so-called marriage ceremony of the Chippewa tribe was not a legal marriage ceremony.

IT cost $3,000 to entertain the coffee colored King of the Cannibal Islands. At that rate it would swallow up the next year's revenue to feast the Emperor of Russia. We don't want any more Kings about Washington.

ALL we know is, that it [THE POST] belongs to the palæozoic formation.—Commercial.

The Commercial, on the contrary, is one of the mud deposits—the most authentic fossil of the age of Addition, Division and Silence, now on exhibition.

IRVIN of the Pacific Mail Company, don't know what became of the $750,000 entrusted to him to forward the interests of the line in Washington. He did not keep a little memorandum book like Oakes Ames. He addressed the committee in the language of Shylock:

"I pray thee let me go from hence. I am not well."

He is troubled in his head.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We learn that the U. S. Board of Engineers appointed to examine and report upon the proper mode of improving the mouth of the Mississippi; whether by canal, or by confining the natural flow between piers, have completed their field labors and will soon assemble in New York for the purpose of discussing the several plans and making their final report. During their visit to Europe, Egypt, &c., they had the best opportunities of witnessing both systems in actual successful operation. Since their return to the United States, they have devoted their attention to a careful personal examination of the several mouths of the Mississippi, and to an examination of the proposed sites for canals. It seems, that the particular route indicated last winter for a canal below Fort St. Philip, on the Mississippi, is by no means the only one where a canal may be practicable. Several others, much nearer to the outlets of the river it is thought may be superior in some respects to the Fort St. Philip route; so that, as there are also several mouths to the river, the question is by no means a simple one. It is in the hands of men competent to determine what is best; and we presume they will not decide rashly, or upon insufficient grounds; but only after the most careful consideration of so important a matter. We, as Pittsburghers, cannot but feel an interest in whatever may tend to improve the great river navigation, one important branch of which, the Ohio river, heads at this city. A perfect ocean ship inlet for the largest ocean ships into the Mississippi river, is a matter of vast national concern. Two-thirds of the population are directly interested in it, while the whole country must be benefited by maintaining such an outlet at the mouth of the grandest river navigation of the world.

We hear that scarcely any one familiar with the river doubts that an open mouth river, without a lock, if practicable, is better than a canal and lock; we therefore hope that the engineers may have seen enough in Europe to prove that an open mouth may be practicable at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The importance of admitting the largest merchant ships, and the largest war vessels from the ocean to the Mississippi river, and vice versa, can hardly be overrated. Every year the necessity for this great desideratum is becoming greater. In a short time, the valley of the Mississippi will contain many millions of inhabitants, who must have their ocean outlet through this river. The Ohio river also must be improved, as a national work. The great water highways must not be neglected.

A NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The proposition recently submitted in Congress, and to which we have already referred, to institute a National Bureau of Education, met with a very decided opposition from the Democratic side of that House. Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, epitomized the future policy of Congress when he said that the Democratic House of the Forty-fourth Congress, instead of creating new government bureaus, would take steps to abolish several unnecessary ones that were now in existence.

For this opposition to the proposed government interference in educational matters, a certain class of Radical newspapers have raised the howl that the Democratic party was opposed to the education of the people. Of course, there is no use in arguing the case with this class of men. It is the old Puritanical, Pharasaical howl that they have always used as argument. The leaders of Radicalism have always claimed that they were the embodiment of all the education, intelligence and morality in the country. Perhaps some of them really believe the claim that they set up, but the people have pretty generally come to the conclusion that these leaders understand and practice about all the rascality known to the political world.

The establishment bureaus in Washington for the purpose of supervising the private and domestic relations of the people, are only so many steps in the direction of a centralized government. It has all along been the aim of the leaders of the Radical party to establish the anti-Republican theory that the people belong to the State instead of the State belongs to the people. From the close of the Revolution down to the present day, this has always been the central question at issue between the people, as represented by the attitude and principles of Democracy on one side, and the spirit of Federalism or constitutional monarchy on the other.

The former have always advocated the doctrine of giving the people the largest possible liberty in governing themselves, while the latter have advocated the doctrine of curtailing and abridging the people's right of self-government and lodging as much power as possible with the central government. The application of the latter doctrine is best seen in the course of Radicalism or Federalism, during its ascendancy for the last fourteen years. The right of self-government formerly lodged with the people was gradually absorbed, and the central government proportionately strengthened. The government patronage, which in 1860 was a mere bagatelle has grown to be an engine of oppression, capable of defeating the will of the people at the polls. The contraction of the people's right of self-government, and the enlargement of the powers of the central government made the creation of 60,000 Federal offices necessary, and if all the Radical schemes of centralization were carried out, such as taking government control of railways and telegraphs, inter-marine commerce, education, etc., the Federal offices of to-day would have reached nearly or quite half a million, and we would have been a nation of Federal officials and Federal tax-payers—a centralized government or monarchy, in short.

The Democracy oppose government control in educational matters, not because they oppose education, but because they are in favor of a distributed and not a centralized government. They stand opposed to the scheme of putting the railroads and telegraphs under government control, not that they are adverse to the fullest development of these great enterprises, but that their subjection to government control lodges a dangerous power in the hands of the government. These matters are to be most safely lodged with individuals and segregated communities, who understanding their own business and wants better than the central government can understand them, are in a condition to achieve the best results.

It is against the spirit of our political institutions to interfere with the family relation, which interference is the ulterior design of this proposed Bureau of Education. There are a class of politicians in this country who believe that nothing can be well done, in any relation of citizenship, except what is done under the immediate supervision of the government—who believe that the people are not citizens of a Republic, armed with complete sovereignty, but subjects of a government, and without any sovereign rights.

The cause of education cannot be advanced by the proposed interference, nor is it the design of those who propose it to advance the cause. It is merely a part of a well-devised scheme of centralization, and it is thought that a point can be made by raising a cry in behalf of universal education. We must begin at once to withdraw from the government the powers that it has assumed. In this way only can we reduce the enormous army of Federal office-holders who absorb a hundred million of the people's taxes annually in one form or another, and restore the government to its former simplicity and purity. Not only will the national taxation be thus reduced, but the chief danger of centralization removed by taking from the government, or rather the Administration, the immense patronage that it now has at its disposal.

A WORD OR TWO.

We do not desire to be drawn into any controversy with the Sunday Tribune of Philadelphia, marked copies of which have been furnished us in which we find much personal abuse of ourselves in connection with W. A. Wallace and Mr. Patterson. We only allude to it for the purpose of giving a word of advice to those malcontents who derive their only importance by clinging to the skirts of the Democratic party and that is, they are really damaging the men they propose to support, by supposing the people will accept their senseless vituperation in calling hard names,—men who have earned their position by years of patient merit.

Whilst we have our preference for U. S. Senator, and possess the right to express it freely, these columns will bear witness that we have not only not permitted them to express one unkind word of the distinguished gentlemen who aspire to that proud position, but spoken of them in the highest terms justified by a long personal and public knowledge of their merits, services and character, and also permitted the use of our columns to their friends. Neither is our faith in these gentlemen impaired by the gross personal abuse of those who have assumed to be their especial champions. We know how base and audacious characters, who have learned the ways of Harrisburg, will fasten upon some honored name and grow hoarse in shouting in his behalf. Men of the most limited sagacity rather shun than seek such friendships, and proceeding upon this principle we have acted towards the chief names in the contest and will not be diverted by bummers and roosters at either end of the State.

ADDITION, DIVISION AND SILENCE.

The Chicago Tribune divides the Republicans in Congress into four classes as they appear on the vote on Mr. Holman's anti-subsidy resolution as follows. The forty-five Republicans who voted in favor of subsidies may be divided into four classes, as follows: (1.) Insane inflationists, such as Kelley and Maynard; (2.) members who were defeated at the last election and have nothing more to expect from the Republican party, such as Butler, of Massachusetts, Butler, of Tennessee, Averill, Cessna, and Negley: (3.) carpet-baggers, whom the Republican party declines to be responsible for; and (4.) members who are avowedly committed to some scheme of spoliation.

If the Republican party is not responsible for carpet-baggers the conundrum is where do they belong to? which is almost equal to that of the witness Irwin who swore he expended $750,000 in Washington City, yet not a dollar went into the pockets of any member of Congress or officer thereof. It would not be a heavy strain upon our belief in total depravity, to assign a portion to some one of the classes above mentioned.

WE are really glad that the election for Congressman in the Twenty third District is at last over. Toward the close of the ever-memorable ten day campaign, painful apprehensions began to sieze upon the people concerning the safety of the tariff. It had grown to be an all-observing issue, and if the campaign had continued for two weeks longer we are entirely satisfied that fully 30 per cent of the voters in the District would have rushed to rescue the tariff from impending danger. On Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and even late on Tuesday the tariff slogan was sounded in the land. One would cry "Vote for Thompson and tariff and save our industries." Another with a voice like a cracked bassoon would shout, "Rescue our country from pauperism by voting for Nevin, the friend of tariff." A third with a voice as shrill as the dying strains of an exhausted bag-pipe would implore, "Save our mills and factories by voting for Bailie, who stands on a tariff platform." It was utterly in vain to try to inject some of the other living issues into the campaign, such, for instance, as "Vote for Thompson who opposes the theory that the moon is made of green cheese," or, "Support Nevin who scoffs at the idea that the Ohio river runs up stream," or, "Save the country by electing Bailie who opposes the doctrine of the transmigration of souls."

THE Lancaster Intelligencer deals at length in courteous terms, with our remarks last week in relation to Mr. Wallace and the claims of the west for the candidacy for the U. S. Senate. We must be indulged in, insisting upon the apportionment of that office, which has always been recognized and rarely intermitted, even when the east claimed to furnish the Democratic majority in the Legislature. It would be very ungracious now, that the west having redeemed the State and placed the wreath of victory upon the brow of the Democratic party, should be insulted with the taunt, that it presents no man fit for U. S. Senator. This is not encouraging for future work and if carried out would paralyze further efforts. When the time arrives which may be near at hand, when a vacancy again occurs in that office, the west will join hands with the east in elevating to that position one of its distinguished citizens. It has been a standing reason for the past quarter of a century for excluding the west from gubernatorial honors, that the east furnished the Democratic majorities and had a right to the candidates, but it will no longer be pushed aside nor patiently submit to be treated as a step-child in the party.

THE Harrisburg Patriot alluding to the efforts making to throw discredit upon the Allegheny and Philadelphia delegations says:

What have the Democratic members of Allegheny, or of Philadelphia either, for that matter, done to justify these denunciations of professing friends? It seems to us that they deserve something very different from this unmanly and ungenerous treatment. May not the Democrats of Allegheny county suggest one of their number for speaker of the house without invoking unworthy imputations on their integrity? May not the eleven Philadelphia members name a clerk for the favorable consideration of the one hundred and eight Democratic members of the house without invoking all this childish clamor? The extreme anxiety to injure a prominent candidate for United States Senator is the transparent and almost confessed motive of this charge of a combination. But we call attention to the fact that none of the attempts to sow dissensions in the Democratic party have received the slightest encouragement from his friends and supporters. Their efforts are directed now as in the past to promote the harmony and maintain the strength of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Others will take the course which seems to them best.

WITH our Southern trade once more reviving, and large orders pouring in from that quarter to all our manufacturers of agricultural implements, Pittsburgh may begin to congratulate herself upon once more assuming her pre-eminence as the chief manufacturing city in America. There is no love like the old love, and we cordially welcome back our old customers and congratulate them that the nightmare of carpet-bagism is about passed. Let us unite in burying the asperities and hatreds of the last fourteen years beneath a long period of mutual prosperity. The Centennial should find us a united, contented and prosperous people.

WE are so glad to find according to the Gazette that the Republican party once more presents a united front. It is always well to have united front even if it don't amount to much. It will answer to resist investigation into the frauds and corruptions of the past, to prevent any just or humane settlement of Southern affairs, to maintain an army of blood suckers in office to eat out the substance of the people. To be sure there are some little differences, not yet arranged, such as tariff, finances &c., but Grant, Morton and Butler will doubtless get them into shape next year and make everybody happy.

THE ICE POND—A GOOD PLACE FOR OIL TANKS.

According to the Butler (Pa.) Herald, Col. Alex. Scott of Freeport is again in possession of his property known as the "Ice Pond." It says:

"Deputy Sheriff Cochrane of this county went to Freeport and placed Col. Alex. Scott in full possession of that piece of property known as the 'Ice Pond.' Our readers are aware that the Colonel had a great deal of litigation before he obtained a fair adjudication of his rights, but now that he is once more in possession of his property he feels that all his vexation, trouble and expense has not been in vain. The 'Ice Pond' is a capital place for oil men to erect tanks, for it is so located that great facilities would be afforded in shipping oil on the West Penn road. Had the Conduit Company taken the route of the Buffalo creek and purchased the 'Pond, they would have avoided a great deal o trouble. Colonel, we congratulate you on your success."

MINOR NOTES.

IT is said that ex-President Johnson is certain in his own mind that he is going to be the next Senator from Tennessee.

SENATOR FERRY of Connecticut, who went to Washington intending to remain during the present session, has returned home seriously ill.

THE Boston Post asks General O. O. Howard to change the subject of his lecture from "An account of the battle of Gettysburg" to the "account of the Freedman's Bank."

THE Jeffersonian Democrat of Louisville publishes a sketch and portrait of Governor William Allen. The portrait bears the label of "Next President."

THE St. Louis Globe thinks that it will take a deal of crape to go around for all the funerals like that of the New York Republic which are likely to hap pen before spring.

THIS is the delicate way in which the Hartford Post hints at the formation of a new party: "If the men of all parties who accept the doctrine of the President on the financial question could be got to act together they would make up an immense majority in the country."

ONE of the new policemen in Elizabeth arrested a negro last week, who resisted so stoutly that the officer splintered his club over his head. At his examination at the station-house we was asked whether the officer had struck him with his club. "No, sah; not dat I's awah of," was the prompt reply.

THE Cooperstown Freeman's Journal regrets "to know positively that Ex-Governor Seymour will not consent to be a candidate for the United States Senate," and says that "he does not decline this office with any idea of being a candidate—as has been intimated in some quarters—for a higher one in the near future."

THE latest discovered rascality is thus referred to by the Philadelphia Ledger:

As the investigation progresses into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, it is shown more conclusively than ever that great rascalities have been practiced at the expense of the shareholders and the public. Three-quarters of a million of dollars seem to have been swallowed at a gulp without any trace of honest service to the company.

CONGRESS is always ready to send committees of investigation South upon very slight pretenses. It does not seem so willing to investigate the safe-burglary scandal. It voted down a bill for that purpose again yesterday, but a few minutes afterwards sent another committee South, to Alabama this time. It had better correct the evils under its nose before smelling for those at a distance.—Courier-Journal

THE Raleigh Sentinel says that during the sitting of the last legislature a letter laid in the Post-office without postage for a long time. It was finally taken out by some of the colored members and it was a letter to his wife by one of the legislators. It went on to say, "Dear Betsey, I wish you could see what a nice room I am living in, and we have biscuits two times a day."

SPEAKING of Hon. W. A. Wallace for the U. S. Senate, the Northern Tier Reporter, published in McKean county, says: "In ability he stands second to no man in the State, his honesty and integrity are beyond reproach, and the great services which he has rendered the people in the legislatures of the State make him peculiarly fitted for the important office of U. S. Senator."

THERE is much excitement in Essex county, Mass., over the mineral deposits recently discovered in the neighborhood of Newburyport, and almost everybody who has a rocky pasture is knocking about in it with a hammer. New discoveries of gold, silver, lead, etc., are reported almost daily at Amesbury, West Newbury, Byfield and Boxford, and thousands of dollars per acres have been refused for mineral lands in Highfield.

COMMENTING on the readiness manifested by Congress already to cut down the next President's salary, the Chicago Tribune is ungracious enough to suggest that members might hasten the work of retrenchment a few years, and bring it nearer home, by cutting off the feature of forward-pay in their own salaries. Under the present patch up of the salary grab, a member elect may draw pay from March to December—nine months—before he puts in a single day's work.

ANOTHER God-in-the-Constitution Convention has just ended its session in Boston. The resolutions claim that this nation was founded by Christians, that unsectarian Christianity has always been a part of our common law, and that the lack of any recognition of God in the Constitution is made the pretext of assaults on orthodox religion. The demand is further urged on the ground that "such an expression and authentication of the connection of our Government with Christianity is now required fully and explicitly to harmonize our national Constitution with our State constitutions, with our common law, and the Christian usages of our civil life." The convention was not largely attended.

A DASTARDLY outrage is reported to have been perpetrated recently at Olean, Cattaraugus co., N. Y. On the day fixed for the marriage of a young lady of that place to a resident of Cortland county, a number of her townsmen, jealous of the stranger's success, gave him drugged liquor and then presented him to his bride, apparently in the last stages of intoxication. The match was declared broken off at once, and the disgraced man was hustled out of doors, where a party of negroes, hired to do the work, covered his hair and whiskers with tar and feathers and rode him on a rail. When he came to his senses he made a successful explanation, and the wedding was rearranged and brought to a successful conclusion. He is now preparing to prosecute his assailants.

ASA BATTLES General State Deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry, has been delivering a series of lectures on the aims and objects of the order through the counties of Mercer, Lawrence, Beaver, Greene and Fayette. He has held seventeen public meetings and organized during the last three weeks fifteen subordinate granges of social order, viz: Six in Greene county, three in Fayette county, three in Mercer county, one in Beaver county, one in Lawrence county, and one in Erie county. In January he proposes to visit and give public lectures in Allegheny, Washington and Westmoreland counties, giving the opportunity to organize a grange after each meeting if desired There are now about five hundred granges in Pennsylvania.

LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

A TRIP THROUGH MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES—THEIR CONDITION—WHAT THE WASHINGTON RING HAS DONE—THE INAUGURATION OF AN INFAMOUS SYSTEM.

[From an occasional Correspondent of The Post.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22, 1874.

I have just returned from a trip of several weeks, as far south as New Orleans; having traversed portions of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. It is sad to notice the differences in the appearances of these several Southern States. Passing down through Western Tennessee, and Mississippi, and Louisiana, the gradual deterioration in the aspect of the farms or plantations in going South, is only too plainly perceptible; while in returning, through Eastern Louisiana, Alabama, Middle Tennessee, and Kentucky, to Louisville, the change is equally marked the other way. The contrast between Alabama and Kentucky is painful to witness and contemplate. Mississippi wears a forlorn appearance, not wholly due to nature and the abolished institution, but largely to the political evils in the administration of its government by a partizan crowd from the North, who migrated thither not in the interest of its people, but for personal aggrandizement. It is hard to say what might have been the condition of the South under a different sort of government, since the war, because evils necessarily followed the condition of things naturally entailed by the sudden emancipation of several millions of ignorant slaves; so that by possibility the very best system of government, with honest men to manage it, might not have succeeded in making a paradise, where there is now nearly a pandemonium. With honest government, however, carefully administered in the behalf of the people, and not for the purpose of speculating off of them, a much better condition of things might now be existing.

In one sense, the original programme of the

WASHINGTON RADICAL RING ADMINISTRATION

has not been a failure; for the design was to fleece the South, and force it to sustain by the negro vote its wicked acts; and they have effectually succeeded in both of these designs; but not without the bayonets of the United States army. A considerable portion of the army of the United States is at this moment employed in the South, and especially in Mississippi and Louisiana, as a police force, and in no other capacity, to hold up the waning Radical party. The white citizens have long since been overawed; and the efforts of the central despotism in Washington have been persistent in one direction, and for one vile purpose; to force

ALL DECENT WHITES

to bow and cringe to Radical authority, through false and unlawful voting, and downright military force. Thank God, the people of the North are arousing themselves, and by a powerful demonstration showing the Washington Ring that their political dominion is nearly ended. The Radical party is in its dying throes; but it intends to leave as a legacy to the Democratic party the settlement of the greatest political problem which has ever been in the world. This problem, the Radical party had it in their power to assist in solving; but instead, they have persistently pursued a course calculated, if not designed, to leave it for future generations to settle; meanwhile making money out of the suffering people.

Instead of training the uneducated negroes, who are easily guided into honest paths, they have imbued them with the worst spirit of

THE VILE CARPET-BAG WRETCHES

appointed to govern them. Scarcely a colored man in office in the South can be found who has not been demoralized by contact and example both, with the cowardly Radical officeholders who stand there with Grant's bayonets behind, before, and all around them.

Nothing can be plainer than the fact, that the Radical officials in the South will not let go voluntarily. Nothing short of public opinion at the North, resulting in the ousting of the Radical administration, can bring any measure of political relief to the Southern people.

In Alabama, the editors of newspapers are trying to persuade their people from migrating to Texas and other States, on the plea that the soil of Alabama, if they will plough deeper, is as rich as that of any State. Ah, it is not the soil, or the climate, it is the

PLOUGHING INTO THEIR SOULS,

by a Radical despotism that they are anxious to get clear of. The men of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, see their taxes annually increasing; but they see no improvements going on through the public expenditure of the money. On the contrary, they see money nominally appropriated for the public good, pass into the pockets of their political oppressors, and in part to pay the military police of the United States army kept among them to overawe them. What hope have they? They are in despair. In

ABSOLUTE WANT AND DESPAIR.

men are leaving their old homes and going off to other States; there, probably, to go through penury, want, and hard work, among strangers.

The blacks are incapable, as yet, whatever they may be when, if ever, they are properly educated, of conducting civilized government; and they have thus far had the most miserable teaching that ever ignorance received. It is a

BURNING SHAME TO OUR COUNTRY,

that a great party could for years exist in the United States ready and willing to inaugurate, sanction, and maintain such a system as they have engrafted upon the South.

Fair play, is and must always be the watchword of the Democratic party; only through fair play can the people of the South ever regain the rights which have been unjustly wrested from them. Your paper has ever been the consistent advocate of those rights, and I trust it ever will be. The day when the Democratic party resumes the control of our government will be a happy day for this Union.

* * *

THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION.

To the Editors of The Post:

I have recently had occasion to travel through many of the interior counties of the State; and feeling some interest in our state politics, I availed of the opportunities offered to ascertain as correctly as I could, the sentiments of the people in regard to the next Gubernatorial candidate.

I have heard the names of several gentlemen mentioned in connection with the nomination, any one of whom would make a strong candidate; and it elected an excellent Governor

But I have heard no name mentioned with the same warmth and enthusiasm as that of A. C. Noyes of Clinton Co. My business took me along the course of the Susquehanna river, from Columbia to Driftwood, and through all that vast and populous region of the State, I found the name of Col. Noyes to be a watchword of strength.

Notwithstanding his undoubted fidelity to the Democratic party, I have heard men of every shade of politics openly avow their preference for him. Some I found, of course whose choice he was not; but not one did I find who did not cheerfully admit his ability and integrity. It has been my fortune to know Col. Noyes well for some years, both in public and private life, and I can safely say, that I have never heard his veracity or honesty called in question. His capacity has been established by the ability with which he represented his district in the Legislature for five terms.

With Col. Noyes for the candidate all wings of the party would be in accord; and the result would be a glorious victory for the party; and a piece of unusual good luck for the State.

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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Read twice and placed on the calendar. He gave notice he would call the bill up to-morrow at the expiration of the morning hour, if possible.

PERSONAL.

Mr. FLANAGAN read an extract from a newspaper, charging him with pocketing the nominations of certain postmasters in Texas, and said the nominations were brought to him by the Chairman on Post-office and Postroads. There was no objection to San Antonio, the Postmaster, and he so informed the Chairman, but the other two were held over for investigation. He thought it unhappy for the Republican party to remove these two postmasters.

OVERWORKED STREET CAR CONDUCTORS.

Mr. THURMAN submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether any legislation is necessary for the protection of street railroad conductors in the District of Columbia against the regulations of such companies requiring conductors to work an unreasonable number of hours out of twenty-four. He said he had received numerous complaints to the effect that conductors were required to work seventeen and eighteen hours out of twenty-four. Agreed to.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide a better government for the District of Columbia, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Morton to provide for the election of a Board of Commissioners by the qualified voters, instead of having them appointed by the President.

Mr. SARGENT said: Was it to be understood that the bill was an admission that the Republican party in the District—the Capital of the nation abandoned negro suffrage? He was not prepared to say to the colored men in the South or to the Republicans of that section that Congress now, in their hour of trial, and after the dark days of persecution to which they had been subjected since the adjournment Congress last summer, was going to surrender such principle as that of suffrage. He believed the ballot was necessary for the protection of the colored man, and he could not lead the straggling people of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi to believe they were deserted by voting to deprive the colored man in this District of suffrage.

Mr. SALSBURY opposed the amendment of Morton, and deprecated the attempt to make a party measure of the bill. It was not a question of negro suffrage, but a question of providing a better government for the District, and he believed the people of the District would be better off with their Commissioners appointed by the President to preside over them, than to have all the voting and corruption which existed heretofore.

After further discussion, and without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HAYS offered a resolution for a select committee to inquire into the political affairs of Alabama, as it included Federal soldiers there and intimidation of voters, &c.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that the committee should also inquire as to the distribution of rations voted by Congress on Alabama.

Mr HAYS said he had no objection to that, but the inquiry had been already provided for in the resolution adopted last Monday. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SLOSS, at the request of Mr. Young, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary for information whether any army officer in the South has received or attempted to obtain from the Legislature of any State compensation for his service, or has, while on duty as such officer, been admitted to the bar and practiced for his personal emolument.

Mr KASSON asked Mr. Young to name the officer alluded to.

Mr. YOUNG mentioned the name of Maj. Merrill, stationed in South Carolina.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 65 to 105, and the resolution went over.

FAILURE OF AN ECONOMICAL RESOLUTION.

The House then proceeded to vote on suspending the rules and adopting the resolution offered last Monday by Hilman as follows: Resolved, That in the present condition of financial affairs of the Government, etc., subsidies of money, bonds, public lands or pledge of public credit should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged or preparing to engage in public or private enterprises and that all appropriations from the public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as should be imperatively required by the public. The House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions—yeas, 149, nays, 75, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—AN OBSTINATE WITNESS.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report of the refusal of Richard B. Irwin to answer certain questions put to him respecting the distribution by him of the $750,000 received from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to aid in procuring additional subsidy for the China mail service.

The stenographic report of Irwin's examination having been read, Mr. Dawes moved the adoption of an order that the Speaker issue his warrant to the sergeant-at-arms, commanding him to take into custody Richard B. Irwin and bring him to the bar of the House to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

AN UGLY INFERENCE—WAS CORRUPT MEANS USED TO PROCURE THE SUBSIDY.

Mr. DAWES went on to say: This witness readily and almost cheerfully states to the Committee and to the country that for the purpose of procuring private legislation by Congress, he has taken $750,000 and brought it to the very doors of Congress, and then, because he did not enter these halls with his

MONEY BAGS IN HIS HAND

and walk up and down these aisles distributing it, but put the remainder of his work in the hands of third parties, he fancies that he can put a stop to this investigation, and the question for this House to determine is, whether, having had rolled on its shoulders an inference which it is impossible otherwise to repel, the House shall let the inference remain that that subsidy was procured by the expenditure of this sum of money. There is no member whose name stands recorded for that measure, or who omitted to vote against it, who has not this charge laid at his door, and all such members call on this House to repel that inference which this

witness seems voluntarily and with great alacrity to desire to lay down upon them. But, if it touched the character of no member of the House, it touches methods of legislation and means of procuring legislation at the hands of Congress, and Congress cannot omit to investigate it to the bottom and to understand its length and breadth. If this money reached corruptly no member of the House, it was however expected to procure the passage of the bill and whether it was by private entertainments or by any other process whatever, then Congress must know in what manner legislation is procured here, or Congress must cease to have regard not only to the personal character of its members but to the respect of the people for what is done in Congress. There is no aspect in which this witness presents the case that Congress can retreat from. I am myself very well convinced of the motive which has brought him from Europe to tempt the Committee of Ways and Means to bring him here, and to draw out of him just what has been drawn out of him, but I am filled with amazement that any sane man could for one moment suppose that he could testify thus much and no more.

A long and somewhat technical discussion ensued as to the power of the House to punish for contempt.

Messrs. STEPHENS and BUTLER argued that as the law provides for the punishment of a recusant witness by sending him for trial before a Court and jury of the District of Columbia, the House has no other power in the matter. They denied that there was in this country any such thing as parliamentary common law, and claimed the Constitutional right of every citizen to be tried before a Court and jury.

On the other hand, Messrs. Dawes, Kasson and Beck claimed that beside a statuary provision giving the Court power to punish a recusant witness by fine and imprisonment, each House had the power to punish for contempt.

Mr. BECK also suggested the propriety of passing another law giving Congress itself power to commit a recusant witness to imprisonment in the county jail for twelve months.

Mr. LAWRENCE argued that the House had the same power in such matters as the English House of Commons.

FLIGHT OF THE RECUSANT WITNESS.

While Mr. Lawrence was speaking, Mr. Beck remarked that he had just been informed that Irwin was no longer in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and was preparing to leave Washington in the next train.

Mr. BECK'S announcement created some excitement, but the discussion was continued. In the course of it, Mr. Butler characterized Congressional investigations as mere

"MUD MACHINES."

He argued that the House might just as well condemn a recusant witness to torture and a thumb-screw as to assume power to punish him by committing him to jail.

At last the discussion closed and the order asked for by Mr. Dawes was made without a division of the House.

Mr. DAWES then called up the resolution for the adjournment over the Christmas holidays from Wednesday, the 23d of December, to Tuesday, the 5th of January. Adopted.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governors of seven States to take steps for the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries, and calling the attention of Congress to the importance of making appropriations for such improvements. Referred.

Mr. MERRIMON then addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Morton to the District of Columbia bill to provide for the election of Commissioners by the people instead of having them appointed by the President.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the bill be laid aside and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not intend to reopen the debate on the financial topics of last session. The Senate was composed of the same persons now and it was idle to reopen it. It was now less than three months from the time of adjournment, and there was a general feeling that Congress should do something. He desired to say to the Senate that every word, every line of this bill tended toward the announcement in the title. The bill might fall short in many particulars, but it was one which demanded reasonable concessions from every Senator. He then explained the various provisions of the bill, and said the first section providing for the redemption of fractional currency with coin met with the approval of both the Secretary of the Treasury and the President. The second section which repealed the law making a charge of one-fifth of one per cent. for converting standard gold bullion into coin, required a sacrifice on the part of the Government to the extent of $85,000 per annum, that being the amount levied last year upon those who brought gold bullion to be made into coin. The third section of the bill provided for free banking. Under the present law banking is virtually free in some of the western and southern States, but in great commercial centres of the country it was not free. This free banking section, therefore, provided for the enlargement of the volume of currency in case the business of the country demanded it. It also proposed to redeem United States notes to the extent of eighty per cent. of the amount of new bank notes issued. The section did not propose either contraction or expansion of currency, leaving it to be governed by the business wants of the community. The bill also provided ample means to maintain and provide for specie resumption, and no Senator could doubt that if the bill became a law specie payments would be resumed on the 1st of January, 1879. If efforts should be made by Senators to engraft other questions on this bill, they would lead to its defeat. He received several plans for specie resumption heretofore considered by the Senate, and said he had been compelled to surrender his ideas in regard to resumption.

REMARKS OF MR. THURMAN.

Mr. THURMAN said the first and second sections of the bill were all right, but the third section he thought very weak. This was a bill of a great deal of omission and the least possible commission. For a year past there had been free banking in many portions of the country, and the consequence was that currency had increased about one and a half million dollars. Pass this bill and he ventured the assertion that the increase of national bank currency in the next four years would not be over seven million dollars, and the retirement of greenbacks not over eight million. The panic upon the country was the result of over trading and extravagance, until at last the bubble burst and there came a season of retrenchment and economy. In the history of this country it was shown that the business of the country never revived in a less period than four years after a panic. Nothing but time, honesty, economy and retrenchment would set business in motion and make the country prosperous. It could not be done by tinkering or by bills which omitted everything and contained nothing.

SCHURZ ON FINANCES.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would vote for the bill in spite of all its defects. He would vote for it because it contained a pledge to return to specie payment in 1879, and the members of this body voting for the bill would do all in their power to make that pledge good. He did not think all the financial ability in America was confined within the walls of this chamber, and he predicted to-day that the financial minds of the country would say that the provisions of the bill were inadequate to carry out the proposition named in its title. He thought the bill would leave the currency of the country in the same condition in which it found it. He offered no factious opposition to it. He did not think it would produce a quiet and soothing effect upon the business of the country. The senator from Ohio (Sherman) knew the bill could not be passed before the holidays, and why not let it be recommitted that some feature looking to specie resumption might be incorporated. He moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to incorporate in it such provisions as are calculated to prepare the way for specie payment. Rejected.

Mr. SCHURZ then moved to amend the third section of the bill so as to provide that not less than two million dollars in legal tender notes shall be retired monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the legal tender so retired shall be cancelled and destroyed. Rejected—Yeas, 10; nays, 44.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—Yeas, 32; nays, 14, as follows:

Yeas — Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, (Mich.) Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Morrill(Me.), Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Rease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Washburn, West and Wright —32

Nays—Messrs. Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton, (Tex.), Johnston, Merrimon, Ransom, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman and Tipton.

Messrs. Cameron, Morrill (Vt.) and Windom also would have voted for the bill and were paired with Messrs Kelly, McCreery and Norwood who would have voted against it.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. GARFIELD asked unanimous consent to report and have passed a bill appropriating $30,000 to defray the expenses of the visit of King Kalakaua and suite.

Mr. Hereford objected and the bill was not received.

IRWIN AGAIN CONVENIENTLY SICK.

Mr. DAWES presented a medical certificate that Richard B. Irwin, the witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, is not in a physical condition to present himself at the Bar of the House or be subject to any mental excitemen. He remarked that the Committee of Ways and Means under the circumstances would not instruct the sergeant-at-arms to bring the witness before the House at present unless the House should otherwise order. He then offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means to hold sessions in New York in connection with the investigation. Adopted.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, in the Chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill which appropriates $16,000,000.

THE DEPARTMENT RUN IN THE INTEREST OF CONTRACTORS.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Creamer assailed the administration of the Navy Department, particularly in connection with running navy yards for political purposes. He declared that the course of that department had brought the government and the Republican party into contempt. He charged that the Secretary of the Navy was daily and nightly a companion of contractors and jobbers who make millions out of the government and who were constantly swindling the government. He denounced the appropriation of five million dollars made at the last session under a scare of

WAR WITH SPAIN

as one of the greatest frauds ever practiced. If one were to take a microscope and examine the navy to-day he could not see where one dollar of that five million went to.

The administration of the navy was defended by Messrs. Hale of Maine, Archer and Gooch. Mr. Chittenden recognized the fact that the Brooklyn navy yard had been a

SINK OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION

for many years, but although it was in his district, his election was independent of it. No man inside or outside of that navy yard had any claim whatever upon him. On the contrary, a perfectly disreputable man had got a letter from every member of the cabinet but one, intended to assist that person in carrying the Congressional election against him (Chittenden), and there was no question but that men were planted in the Brooklyn navy yard for political purposes. Those men were not there now, although there stood upon the stocks one of the ten sloops of war voted last year which was rotting for want of covering because there were no men to cover it. There was no work going on there now except the repairs of the Tennessee.

Mr. O'NEILL defended the Secretary of the Navy from the aspersions cast upon him by Mr. Creamer. He recommended the abolition of all minor navy yards and the establishment of one grand navy yard at League Island.

Finally the Committee rose and the House passed the bill.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 23, 1874.

THE SENATE.

In the absence of Vice President Wilson, Matt. Carpenter was elected President pro tem, having received thirty-three votes. Mr. Thurman received eighteen votes.

The naval appropriation bill received from the House was read by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PINCHBACK STILL IN SUSPENSE.

Mr. MORTON submitted the following and asked for its present consideration:

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the validity of the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback and certified by the Governor, Wm. P Kellogg of Louisiana under the seal of the aforesaid State, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections are instructed to examine and report if said P. B. S. Pinckback is entitled to be admitted on a prima facie case thus made, or if such admission should be postponed, until an investigation be made as to the charges of corruption in his election alleged against him.

Mr. THURMAN objected to the present consideration of the resolution and it went over.

Adjourned till January Fifth.

THE HOUSE.

A protracted discussion took place on the motion of Mr. Maynard to take from the table the Senate Finance bill. After considerable filibustering it was ordered that the bill be made the special order for January Seventh.

Adjourned till January Fifth.

THE English people are also beginning to learn that Grant does not want honest men in office, but only those that can be used as tools for the Radical party. Relative to a removal made recently the London Times says: We consider the removal of Benjamin Moran, Chief Secretary of the United States Legation, a misfortune both to England and America, the latter country never having had a more honest representative.

LOUISIANA.

Address of the Committee of Seventy.

Startling Details of the Doings of the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22.

The Committee of Seventy, whose representative character is well known to the country call the attention of the people of the United States to additional wrongs and indignities under which the once free people of Louisiana are now suffering. For two years we have been in vain appealing to the President and Congress for relief from the injustice, oppressions and robberies of the usurping State Government which by the private order of a drunken United States Judge, written in his chamber and sustained by the United States army brought here beforehand for the purpose of this Governor, ineligible under our constitution, and defeated at the polls by 9,600 majority, and by such means installed and maintained in power, had been unable after nearly two years misrule to gain the slightest foothold in the confidence or respect of the people, and as soon as the federal army was withdrawn, within one hour his show of authority and force melted into air before the calm determination of an outraged people, and he sought refuge in the sanctuary of the United States Custom House. Upon the command of the President all the fruits of

A BRILLIANT VICTORY

achieved by our citizens with the State house, public buildings and archives, were surrendered to an officer of the United States army, who placed Kellogg on his gubernatorial seat. For several weeks before the election on the 2nd of November, 1874, the whole State and especially the Democratic parishes were harrassed by the United States army, and our best and leading citizens arrested on trumped up charges made by irresponsible

TOOLS OF THE RADICAL PARTY

for the purpose of intimidating the whites and carrying the election against the will of the majority; notwithstanding this, our people, knowing that their continued existence in this State depended upon their driving the Government of plunderers from power, knowing that by misgovernment and the exorbitant taxation imposed by ignorant and corrupt legislators who had no interest in the State the value of property had been destroyed and instead of being a blessing had become a burden, knowing that the fountains of law and justice had been corrupted and the Government, whose end should be protection, had been converted into an engine of oppression and extortion only limited by its imbecility. Knowing these facts, they used their utmost efforts and all the machinery of iniquitous election laws which were devised to

PERPETUATE RADICAL RULE

In the hands of usurpation, and with the United States army in the hands of the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and used as an electioneering engine against the Conservatives, succeeded in carrying the State by at least 3,500 majority, with a majority of twenty-eight in the house and a representative majority on joint ballot in both houses.

The city of New Orleans was carried by the Conservatives by over 12,600 majority. The fact of the Conservatives having carried the election has been well known ever since the 5th of November, because the ballots were counted at the polls immediately, and returns made out in duplicate; yet even now, seven weeks after the election, we are immediately threatened with being defrauded of our victory and of our franchise. The election returns, submitted to the board of returning officials, consisting of five members, four of whom are identified with and committed to the usurping government. These men, aside from their party, have not sustained such a character before the community as inspire us with confidence in their integrity or impartiality, or to give any hope that they will fairly and honestly compile and promulgate the returns. They have already evinced a determination to defraud the people and to defeat their will as expressed at the ballot-box.

HOW THE RETURNING BOARD MANAGE THINGS.

In the case of the parish of Desota, the Conservatives had over one thousand majority. The Radical election officer states that the returns were placed in the hands of the women of the town who offered to give them up for one thousand dollars and he left the State. The returning officers refused to take steps to recover these papers. Attorneys representing the Conservatives sent to Desota and brought down and presented a duplicate of the original returns of equal value, which had been filed with the Clerk of the District Court for the parish in pursuance of law, and these they refused to receive and consider, although, in the Radical parishes they had acted on secondary evidence. This is but one case of many. Such application was made by a candidate for a mandamus to compel them to receive and compile these duplicates of original returns from Desota, the only Court competent under the existing law to grant a writ. The Judge of this Court, a creature of the usurping State Governor, and a member of the famous Lynch Returning Board of 1872, having received the Judgeship as a reward for his services on that occasion, refused a mandamus during the session of this Board. We have seen the clerk accusing a member of frauds on election returns, and the member in return accusing the clerk; have seen documents on the Democratic side stealthily abstracted, and the Republican cross marked affidavit stealthily inserted and acted on, the election returns themselves altered and forged in the interest of the Radicals weeks after the election.

There is no redress through the Courts, because those to which alone application can be made are but the creatures of usurpation, whose existence depends upon the continuance of Radical rule in defiance of the expressed will of the people. These returning officers have been, now for seven weeks dallying with the liberties and rights of the people of an entire State, apparently waiting until opportunity is offered for their consummate villiany, by promulgating the Radical majority as elected to the Legislature. They hope to do this with impunity, because the State House where they met is garrisoned with Kellogg's police, with several companies of the army of the United States within five hundred yards, the whole force of the army and navy within the call of Kellogg's whistle, sleeping on their arms with cartridges distributed. In this manner we are threatened with another

MONGREL HERD OF RAPACIOUS PLUNDERERS,

ignorant and debauched, claiming to be Republicans elected by the Radical returning officers and installed at the Legislature by potential forces of the army and navy of the United States, as was done in 1872. To such base uses are your soldiers put that our people are disposed to violence. That the rights of the black man would not be safe if the Conservative majority in Louisiana was permitted to rule, as stated by our enemies and by the President in his message, we know to be disproved by the fact, that during the four days the elected Government was in undisputed power with a large force at their command not a negro was hurt, not a violence committed, and notwithstanding the great previous provocation, not a right of any citizen was violated. Having failed in all our appeals to the justice and patriotism of the President and Congress, we now, as

A LAST RESORT,

appeal to the source of all power—the people of the whole country—whose moral influence we invoke, in the hope of awakening the sympathy for our wrongs and sufferings which is always accorded to a brave and free people, struggling for liberty in the confidence that a virtuous public sentiment may compel unprincipled men who are destroying the vitals of the State to let go their hold. We hope it may react upon the Executive and Congress, and compel them to grant us that relief, which neither their sense of justice nor regard for the fundamental institutions of the country has been able to effect. We make this appeal in advance of

THE FINAL CONSUMMATION OF THE GREAT WRONG

about being perpetrated upon the people, as we are positively assured of the intention of the returning officers to defraud the people of the fruits of their political victory as if the act had been already consummated. We are not clamoring, for party purposes, that one set of men should be substituted for another as public officials. Our repugnance to Republican rule in Louisiana is not based altogether upon the fact of its being a usurpation. Valued as our great principles are, and grossly as they have been violated, yet it is not for that reason alone that the people of Louisiana are clamoring for relief. The people demand that those elected by them shall govern them so that they shall be relieved from oppression grown intolerable: that taxation, which has become confiscated, may be lightened; that hideous and wide spread poverty and distrust may be removed, and that they may be permitted to live by honest industry; that honest government and protection may be substituted for

SYSTEMATIZED ROBBERY.

For these reasons we, a down-trodden people of once free Louisiana, now call upon the people of the free States of America if you would yourselves remain free and retain the right of self government, to demand, in tones that cannot be misunderstood or disregarded, that the shackles be stricken from Louisiana and the power of the United States army be no longer used to keep odious adventurers in power.

B. R. FORMAN, Chairman.
W. C. RAYMOND,
ARCH. MITCHELL,
F. C. ZACHARIE,
Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22, 1874.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon at the solicitation of the Southern Republican Senators and Representatives at which the condition of the South was considered. Senators from the South advocated the sending of troops to several States of that section. They feared that the Republican party was hopelessly dead unless decisive steps were taken during the present session to put down turbulent whites. They confessed their inability to poll white votes. The Northern Senators did not endorse the proposition and some of them openly expressed themselves against further interference with affairs of the South, saying they had lost many votes in the North by it.

Senator Lewis of Virginia declared the Republican party had lost power in the South because of the bad character of many of the would-be leaders and the advocacy of the Civil Rights bill, which he considered a most iniquitous measure. The South could only be carried for the Republican party as at present organized by sending soldiers enough there to prevent the people from voting. The majority evidently agreed with these remarks, as before a vote was taken, many Senators left the room and Senator Morton, who was relied upon by the extreme Republicans did not come to their relief.

FREEDMEN'S BANK.

More Fraud Discovered.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—A communication from the Freedmen's Bureau Branch of the War Department says that since the last report, no new features have been introduced. Continued success has marked the working and perfection of regulations originally established for the conduct of work under the Adjutant General's office with a view of facilitating and prosecuting parties attempting fraudulent procurement from disbursing officers of Freedmen's Branch of funds in their hands for the payment of bounties, etc., to colored ex-soldiers, or their heirs. A request has been made by the Secretary of War that the Attorney General instruct the proper officers to bring the guilty parties to speedy justice. The Attorney General replies that he has given proper instructions for that purpose.

KEEP WHAT YOU GET.

Monday afternoon after the rendering of the verdict in the Meister-Mowry ejectment case, Messrs. Sol. Schoyer, Jr., and M. W. Acheson, Esq'rs., gave an intimation that they intended to keep the plaintiffs where they had them, by filing a bill in equity in the U. S. Circuit Court against B. L. Meister, H. H. Hatch, Isaac Marston, Edgar A. Cooley, Geo. Lewis, Lewis Trombey, Thaddeus Lamoirendeur and Michael Daley, to restrain them from parting with their titles from the Indians, or to bring any other actions or proceedings for the premises, except writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, to the judgment of the Court in the two ejectments just concluded, or such other suits as the Court below might allow. At the same time an application was made for a preliminary injunction, and in the meantime a restraining order. The hearing upon the application was had before Judge McKennan, in Chambers.

His Honor held, that under the decision in 2d Wallace, Craft & Semple, the Pennsylvania statutes in relation to ejectments were not in force in the United States Court, and as a chancellor, the question was one merely of justice and equity. Upon consideration of the equities in this case, and in the great interests involved his Honor granted the restraining order asked for, fixing, upon Meister's motion, the 20th of March next for a hearing on the motion for a preliminary injunction.

The object of the bill is to quiet the titles to the property in dispute, and while plaintiffs are not prevented from exhausting all legal remedies, they cannot while the matter is pending harass the persons in possession of the Mowry estate unless they finally gain their suit in the Supreme Court.

PEOPLE ARE HUNTING

Places where merchants are not overburdened with heavy expenses.

The Boston Shoe House, 29 Diamond street, knowing the growing interest of the public on this subject, selected a house located in the heart of the great city of Pittsburgh, easy of access from Market street, Wood street, Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, where the rent is trifling as compared with other stands. The amount saved in expense, which is over $5,000 annually is distributed pro rata among their customers.

SYMMETRY, STYLE AND STABILITY,

Are the words to apply to the boots and shoes sold at the Boston Shoe House, 29 Diamond street.

CUBBA-YOU CAN QUIT.

THE CHIPPEWA CLAIM COLLAPSED.

JUDGE M'KENNAN PUTS A STOP TO THE PROCEEDINGS — HIS CHARGE — THE JURY FIND FOR DEFENDANTS—A BILL OF PEACE FILED BY THE PARTIES IN POSSESSION.

BEFORE JUDGES M'KENNAN AND M'CANDLESS.

The great ejectment case of Meister vs. Bissell, et al., was brought to a sudden but not unexpected termination Monday, by a decision of Judge McKennan, which made superrogatory all further consideration by either counsel or jury. The usual crowd had assembled to hear the argument of the eminent array of counsel engaged, when a wet blanket was thrown upon their hopes of being entertained, by Judge McKennan stating that he had made a careful examination of the point raised as to the validity of the alleged Indian marriage, and was entirely satisfied that it was invalid. He then stated that unless counsel wished to address the jury he should read the charge he had prepared.

Mr Ferguson said, on behalf of plaintiff, that after this statement they had no desire to address the jury, as the plaintiff's rights would be as fully protected by exceptions.

Judge McKennan—The plaintiffs will have all the rights of appeal which they would otherwise have.

This sudden change in the programme was received with intense disgust by many spectators who had come prepared to make a day of it, and be entertained by the cracking of legal nuts. There was no help for it, however, and Judge McKennan at once began the reading of the following

CHARGE:

Bernard L. Meister vs. S. S. Bissell et al. No. 46. Nov. 7 1873; same vs. R. C. Moore et al., No. 45, May 7 1874. McKennan. C. J. Both parties claim the property, which is the subject of these suits under Dr. Peter Mowry, and thence to W. A. Mowry, one of his sons. The plaintiff is the alienee of the alleged wife and daughter of Wm. A. Mowry and the defendants are his mother, Mrs. Eliza Mowry, in whom the title of the property was vested if he died unmarried and without issue.

It is obvious then that the fundamental question of the case is whether the Indian woman alleged to have been Mowry's wife was united to him by a valid marriage, and this is to be determined by the laws of the State where the marriage contract was made. So the plaintiff's counsel have requested me to instruct you, in the second point submitted by them, and that point is accordingly affirmed.

The alleged marriage took place in the State of Michigan in the later part of the year 1845. From 1833 when the present State of Michigan was a Territory down to the present time a statute on the relation of marriages has been in force, and during that period it has remained without essential changes. So far as we are advised, and we have had the benefit of the knowledge and researches of learned counsel from that State, on both sides, of those cases, there has not been any judicial construction of the statute, or any determination upon its effect, upon the contracts, not read in the form which it requires. The only case touching it, to which we have been referred, decides that in so far as the age of consent is fixed by it, the former law is abrogated. We are, therefore, left without the guidance of an authoritative position to ascertain its meaning, and declare its effects upon the marriage in question

The sixth section of the act authorizes the solemnization of marriages by Justices of the Peace, within the counties for which they are respectively chosen and by resident or ordained ministers of any denomination at any place within the State.

By the eighth section it is provided that "in the solemnization of marriages, no particular form shall be required except that the parties shall solemnly declare in the presence of the Magistrate or minister and the attending witnesses that they take each other as husband and wife. In every case there shall be at least two witnesses, besides the minister or magistrate present at the ceremony."

The requirements of the section are imperative and its meaning clear. It is expressly applicable to every case of the solemnization of marriage or in other words of the proposed creation of the marriage relation. No particular form is required to be observed in any case, but a magistrate or minister prescribed in the sixth section, and two witnesses shall be present, and before them the parties shall solemnly declare their assent to the contract.

The co-existence of both conditions is imperatively prescribed, and the fulfilment of each is, therefore, indispensable to the lawful creation of the marriage relations.

The construction of the section is confirmed by subsequent sections of the act. Thus, the fourteenth section declares that, "No marriages solemnized before any person professing to be a Justice of the Peace or a minister of the Gospel, should be declared or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority in such supposed Justice or minister. Provided, that the marriage be consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons marrying, or either of them, that they have lawfully been joined in marriage."

Does not this recognize the necessary presence of a minister or magistrate invested with the jurisdiction deposed in the sixth section of the act, at the solemnization of marriage, and declaring in effect that only when it is solemnized in the presence of a person professing such character and authority, under a full belief of a person so named, or either of them, that the pretended magistrate or minister was really such, shall not be deemed or adjudged invalid. But if the false pretense was known before the nuptials, or was discovered before the consummation of the marriage, is not the indication clear that the marriage shall be decreed or adjudged to be void? more certainly this would thus follow, where the presence of either of these functionaries was wilfully pretermitted. No less significant in this connection, is the next section of the act, which is in these words "the preceeding provisions so far as they relate to the manner of solemnizing marriages, shall not affect marriage among the people called Friends or Quakers, nor marriages among the people called Mennonists. But such marriages may be solemnized in the manner heretofore used and practised in their respective societies."

Now this section is certainly not to be assumed to be meaningless or intended to have been ineffective. What reason there can be assigned for its insertion, if it be not upon the hypothesis that the eighth section, to which it plainly refers, prescribed essential conditions in the ceremonies of marriage which were exclusive of all different modes of solemnizing?

It is well known that among the Quakers at least, there were ordained ministers, and that in the solemnization of marriage among them the agency of a minister or civil magistrate, was not permitted. According to their practice, marriage was contracted by the declared acceptance by a man and woman of each other, as husband and wife in the presence of witnesses. This comprehended all that the common law required to constitute marriage, but it did not embrace all that the eighth section of the act prescribed. Why, then, were these people relieved from observance, if the requirement of this section, when they omitted but a single one—the presence of a minister or magistrate—if such omission would not otherwise invalidate the contract.

Can there be any sufficient answer to this question, other than this, that the fulfilment of all the requirements of the section was essential to the validity of marriage, but as the observance of one of them was not practicable among Quakers, it was then necessary to save the validity of their marriage to exempt them from the operation of the section.

It is said, however, by some text writers, whose opinions are entitled to respect, that statues regulating marriage are not to be construed to avoid marriages contracted in violation of some of their provisions, unless the acts contained express words of nullity. Although there is high authority against this statement of the law, it certainly has the apparent support o a number of decisions by courts of great respectability. But it should be predicated of what, in the sense of the statute, may be treated as irregularities, and of a non-observance of provisions simply directory, not of a disregard of conditions prescribed to be performed when the contract of marriage is made, and which constitutes essential elements of the mode of its solemnization. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has gone beyond this, but not for the reason upon which the rule is stated to rest, declaring that the Colonial Acts of 1700 and 1729 had outlasted their adaptation to the habits and customs of society, they gave a constructive effect to a clause in those acts, substantially like the eighth section of the Michigan statute, confessedly against its natural import that they might thereby avert the extended social mischief which would result from its rigid execution.

Radebaugh vs. Sanks. 2d Watts 11.

But this Court has no such dispensing power with regard to the Michigan statutes. It is not so old that it has grown into disuse. It is a cherished feature of the policy of the State in reference to a subject which it has wisely undertaken to regulate. Whatever its true import is, must be accepted by tribunals, at least as its intended meaning and effect must be given to it accordingly.

If the jury, therefore, find that neither a minister nor a Magistrate was present at the alleged marriage of Wm. A. Mowry and the daughter of the Indian Perot—and such is the plaintiff's own proof—they are instructed that such marriage was invalid under the Michigan statute, and their verdict in such cases should be for the defendants.

QUICK WORK.

After hearing the charge, the jury without leaving the box, rendered a verdict for defendants with the Judge's instructions.

Thus ends the first act in the Indian drama. The scene now changes to Washington where plaintiffs will carry the case for adjudication by the Supreme Court. This, however, would have been the result had the case terminated the other way.

A BILL OF PEACE.

In the afternoon Benjamin Darlington et al., through their counsel, Messrs. Schoyer and Acheson, filed a bill of peace in the Marshall's office asking that a preliminary injunction be granted to prevent Bernard Meister et al., from transferring their claim or bringing suit in any other Court prior to the 20th day of March, 1875, when the matter will be argued in the U. S. Circuit Court.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Joseph Borland, charged with assault and battery by Robert G. Crawford, was acquitted.

Robert Crawford, George Yund and Wm. Clow, charged with assault and battery on Joseph Borland. Yund and Clow were acquitted and Crawford was convicted.

David Auday plead guilty to a charge of larceny. Mary Auday, prosecutrix.

Jerry McCarty plead guilty to a charge of larceny; Martin Reardon prosecutor, and was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

William Hare was allowed a nolle pros on a charge of assault and battery.

The jury were out in the case of John McBratney and Samuel Powell, charged with assaulting and robbing a man named Morrow in Allegheny.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

James H. Parker vs. John McMasters, an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $78 87.

James H. Johnston vs. the Duquesne Greys, an action to recover for cleaning guns. Verdict for plaintiff for $200 58.

Frederick Steinacka vs. John Bart and wife; an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $67 60.

Hiram Landis vs. G. Flucke, an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $131 81.

The Tenth Ward Bank of Pittsburgh vs William Fleming. An action to recover money alleged to be due plaintiff on an overdrawn account. On trial.

Roman Biallas vs. Albert Bennett; an action for work. Verdict for plaintiff for $170 50.

McGrew & Co. vs. N. & J. Levy; an action for work. On trial.

In the case of P. E. Devlin et al vs. Peter Haberman et al. Wm. Whighman was appointed receiver, and C. W. Robb, Esq. was appointed master and examiner.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

The case of McKinney's assignee vs. J. L. Woods, et al., is still on trial.

The argument list is being disposed of.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

George W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie county. The final account and petition of T. D. Woodruff, assignee, asking for a discharge, presented and filed, subject to exceptions.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of W. G. Johnston, trustee, etc., for an injunction, an order was made restraining John Richey, John Graff and his assignee, and the Dollar Saving Bank and their attorneys from interfering with the property of the bankrupts.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of David Matthias, one of said bankrupts, rule granted on James I. Bennett and John Moorhead, assignees, to show cause why they should not convey certain property to him, the said Matthias

George Baer and Chas. Stigmayer, copartners of Wilkesbarre, a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. The matter was referred to Register Willard, of Scranton.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Jno. McBratney and Samuel Powell were found guilty of assault with intent to rob a man named Ollorson in Allegheny, but was recommended to mercy. Joseph Campbell was the prosecutor.

In the case of Frank Eberhardt, charged by J. M. Clark with burglary, the jury were out.

Robert Richmond and M. L Gibson are on trial charged with the larceny of a lot of hats from J. H. Burland of Penn street.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of McGrew & Co.. vs. N. & J. Levy, the jury found for plaintiffs for $309 97.

In the case of the Tenth Ward Bank of Pittsburgh, vs. William Fleming, the jury found for defendants and certified a balance in his favor of $268 62.

David W. Bell withdrew his exceptions filed to the report of the viewers appointed to appraise property as a site for Government buildings.

L. Heilbroner vs. James Ritchie & Bro. Verdict for plaintiff for $184 43.

Clark & Co. vs. Martin Frederick and John Allen, impleaded with him. Verdict for plaintiff against John Allen for $177 99.

E. L. Cleveland vs. Colan Vickeroth. Verdict for defendant.

Hamilton Hall and Cottage Co. vs. A. L. Pearson. Judgment of non suit entered.

Catharine Sahl and George Sahl, surviving executrix and executor of the will of Leopold Sahl, deceased, vs. Charles Henni, surviving executor of the will of Anthony Benitz, deceased; an action to recover money. Verdict for plaintiffs for $567 64.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick Ewing and White.

The case of McKinney's assignee vs. Wood et al. is still on trial before Judge White the other two Judges are wrestling with the argument list.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

On motion of R. M. Gibson Esq., John C. Graham; Esq; of Chambersburg, Pa., was admitted to practice in this Court.

United States against a lot of cigars owned by Wm. Walters. On motion of the United States Attorney, David Reed, Esq., the clerk is ordered to pay to T. W. Davis, the collector of Internal Revenue, Twenty-second District, the amount in the Registry of the Court in this case, to wit $100.

United States vs. Francis J. Truesdale principal, and A. S. Palmer and R. E. Wise, sureties. On motion of the United States Attorney, the clerk is ordered to deposit to the credit of the United States Treasurer the amount in the Registry of the court in this case, to wit; $280 92.

United States vs. Charlie Schriner et al. On motion of the United States Attorney judgment ordered to be entered in favor of the United States for $782 56, with interest from the 1st of April, 1869.

Staib & Co., bankrupts. The preliminary injunction issued against L. P Chester was dissolved.

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt. On petition of assignee presented, an order was made for the sale of a Jenny Lind wagon to J. C. Graham for the sum of $100.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Louisa Ridout alias Ellen Williams, charged with larceny by Jane Brown, was acquitted.

Philip Wiseman, charged with aggravated assault and battery by Mathias Rutt, was allowed a nolle pros.

In the case of Robert Richmond and M. L. Gibson, indicted for larceny the jury returned a verdict of guilty as to Richmond, and not guilty as to Gibson.

The indictment against Joseph Bennett and wife, for larceny by bailee, was quashed on an informality, the signature of the prosecutor not having been attached.

G. Williams, charged by William Gabby with assault and battery was acquitted, and the costs divided.

James Mooney, charged with embezzlement by Riley & Sergeant, was acquitted.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Christian Geib vs. C. C. Smith, the jury found for plaintiff for $2,047 90.

Philipina Heidenreich, administratrix, vs. the Friendship Building and Loan Association, garnishee of Frederick Heidenreich, judgment of non-suit entered.

T. D. Casey, administrator of the estate of E. F. Devlin vs. Adam Weigand, verdict for defendant.

Sand W. H. Martin vs. James Owens, defendant confessed judgment for $81 28.

In a second case between the same parties, Owens, the defendant, confessed judgement for $81 20.

Roedelheim, Bing & Co. vs Wm. Fecke. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,171 30.

Phillips & Mittenzwey vs. Elizabeth Harrison, judgment of non-suit entered.

Robert Barnet, Sr. vs. W. S. Jackson and wife. Defendant confessed judgment for thirty-seven dollars and costs.

James I. Kuhn vs. David Byers. Verdict for plaintiff for $289 67.

John Vickroth vs. E. L. Cleveland. Verdict for plaintiff for $18 90.

No jury trials until the first Monday of January.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

McKinney's assignees vs. Woods et al has been postponed until Monday, when the defendants will open their case.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts. The return day of the rule of the 16th inst., extended to the 29th inst.

Andrew Jackson, Allegheny, bankrupt. On petition presented a rule was granted on the bankrupt to show cause why he should not deliver to the asignees a certain black horse, returnable before Noah W. Shaffer, Esq., Register, on the 20th inst., and the bankrupt is enjoined from disposing of said property until the said rule is determined.

Butler, Brown & Clapp vs. Isaac Michalisky, St. Petersburg, Clarion county. On motion of Francis Burrows, solicitor for petitioning creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor file forthwith a list of all his creditors with their respective places of residence and the amount due each, and the creditors have ten days in which to join in said matter.

Jos. Elsly vs. Daniel Duckenmiller, bankrupt, Lycoming county. On petition for an injunction and on motion of solicitor for the petitioner, an order was made for a hearing of the same on the 25th of February, 1875, and in the meantime restraining John Bower and John Renn from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

George Ober, Allegheny City, bankrupt. On petition of debtor presented, and on motion of Samuel C. Schoyer, Esq., his solicitor, the day on which he was ordered to appear for adjudication is fixed for the 2d prox., before Register Shafer.

Newberger & Hockstadler, of Philadelphia, vs. Sam

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

MORE OF THE MEISTER CLAIM.

IT ASSUMES A TICHBORNE ASPECT.

THE DEFENSE MAKE A DIFFERENT SHOWING—ALLEGED FRAUD, PERJURY AND CORRUPTION—EVIDENCE TO BE ALL TAKEN TO-DAY.

[From The Daily Post, Friday, December 18.]

Yesterday morning, the eighth day of the great ejectment suit, was opened by a statement by S. C. Schoyer for the defense. He enumerated the magnitude of the interests involved in the claims, the Lucy Furnace, Keystone Bridge Works, and fifty-six acres of Cemetery property. The vast estates involved are of a character which would induce perjury and corruption, if it was thought it would be won. The evidence utterly failed to show that the squaw and her daughter were the plaintiffs, but instead, a speculator, who had filched the alleged title from them, mercilessly; and who had the audacity to present a deed before the jury in support of the alleged claim, setting forth that he had paid $50,000 for the claim.

The defense would not deny that Mowry was in the Saginaw valley, but the country was then wild and the Indians uncivilized and dissolute, and that it was no uncommon thing for a white trader to have a half dozen squaws, or a squaw at every branch or trading point. There was no evidence of a legal marriage with the squaw, and there could be none.

The defense would show that Mowry had repudiated the idea of being married to an Indian squaw, and that he lived with her merely as was the Indian custom then prevailing. The defense would show that at a revival all the Indians were converted, and Perot and his wife, as well as all the rest, were re-married. Mowry knew this, but refused to be re-married. The defense would also show that at the time of this marriage there was a territorial statute requiring marriages to be solemnized by magistrates or ministers, and that there was a Justice of the Peace in that county; that Mowry knew this but refused to be re-married.

They would show that the memories of the witness for the plaintiff were sadly defective, and produce overwhelming evidence of corruption between Meister and Louis Trombley.

They would show that the child Elizabeth was not the child of Mowry at all, and that it was born in 1850, while Mowry was in this city.

The defense would also prove that the squaw was not known as Mary Mowry, or the wife of Mowry, or Elizabeth the child of Mowry, until Meister purchased the claim of the women.

THE DEFENSE

Judge Holmes, first offered in evidence the Territorial statute laws of Michigan, and the statute of the State requiring marriages to be solemnized by ministers and magistrates, in the presence of two witnesses.

Mr. Ferguson, objected to this evidence on the ground that the Territorial laws are no longer in force; the statutes are not properly authenticated, and the statutes relative to marriage are irrelevant.

Mr. Acheson said the laws were uniform in Michigan relative to marriage, and a marriage not solemnized by a magistrate or minister in the presence of two witnesses was no marriage at all.

Mr. Ferguson said the plaintiffs objected because the Territorial laws are no longer in force, and because all subsequent acts have no bearing upon the marriage of Mowry

Mr. Hatch said the laws would come under the instructions of the Court to the jury, but would not be admissible as evidence.

The objections were overruled and the law admitted as evidence.

Judge Holmes then read the laws regulating marriages.

John Haines, Esq., one of the counsel for the defense, sworn—Am a practicing lawyer in Bay City, Michigan; Bay county was formerly a part of Saginaw county; Bay county was erected in 1858; searched the records of both counties for the marriage of Wm. Mowry, but found it not.

Certificates of the clerks of Saginaw and Bay counties were offered to show that there was no record of the marriage of Wm. Mowry.

THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

Dr. Robinson, sworn—Am a practicing physician; have been in Lawrenceville since 1845; knew Wm Mowry; attended him in his last illness; he died in 1852 at his mother's house; when he was on a spree he came to my office generally to sober up; he did very well from 1847 until he died; he was home the last three years before he died; he might have been away a while on a visit, but his home was here; saw him during the whole three years.

The defense here proposed to show by the witness that Mowry had informed him that it was customary for the young whites of Saginaw Valley to cohabit indi-criminately with squaws, and that Mowry's relations were of this character.

Plaintiffs objected, but the Court overruled their objections.

Resuming—Mowry told me he had a squaw in Michigan, and said all the young men up there had squaws.

Cross examined—Was not one of the young men who ran with Mowry; was married, and a hard working man then; am sixty-three years old.

James T. McClure, of Lawrenceville, was next sworn, but nothing material was elicited by his testimony.

ONLY HIS SQUAW.

Julius R. Hart, sworn—Reside in Bay City; went to Saginaw City in 1845 and removed to Bay City in 1847; was selling goods in 1845, 1846 and 1847; went into the store formerly kept by Backus; the Buena Vista steamer was built in 1847 and launched in 1848; met Mowry in the summer of 1847; heard he had been to Pittsburgh; was well acquainted with him; he was not long at Bay City at any one time; he boarded at Dodge's; never saw him in company with Miss Squa-wah-sun; knew Perot; he commenced to work for me, fishing, in 1850, and continued in my employ until his death; in going to my fishing went past Perot's house; never saw Mowry there; the house was a log house with a rough board partition in it; it contained no furniture whatever; there was no fire place in the room partitioned off; Mowry always called the Indian girl his squaw; knew the squaw; frequently sold her goods; dealt with her in the name of Mary Perot; there were very few whites in the country when I first went there.

Another argument here took place between opposing counsel over the offer of the defense to show that the Chippewas and whites of the Saginaw Valley were Free Lovers in those days and that the marriage contract was

"A ROPE OF SAND."

The Court, however, decided to admit the evidence, not passing on the validity of such evidence.

Witness resuming: The custom among the Chippewas was to have three or four or five wives; if they liked them they would live with them for years; the marriage could be dissolved at pleasure by either party; Jenniston came to Bay City in 1850, I think.

Cross-examined—Never was at an Indian marriage; don't think I ever heard any Indians talk on the subject of marriage; heard Indian traders talk on the subject; they said they did not know how they were married; it was a secret contract, as far as I know how they got together; there were not many Indians at Kawkawlin; don't know of any Indian there at that time who had more than one wife; cannot give the number of Chippewas in the tribe; can't tell whether there were 1,700 or 1,000; there was no form of marriage among the Indians that could not be broken; that I know of; I won't swear that there is not; know Michael Daley.

Question by Mr. Ferguson—Did you not say to Michael Daley, at the door of your store, in the fall of 1873, that Cooley had been to see you about the Mowry case; that the woman and girl were Mowry's wife and daugther, but that you were not going to make any statement on account of that d—d Jew Meister, or words to that effect?

Answer—No; what I did say was this: I told Cooley about knowing the Mowry's, and Daley came to me and asked me to go to Bay City; he said they would pay me; I told him they were never married, but merely lived together; am not on bad terms with Meister; he never sold me out at Sheriff's sale; he got judgment against me and I paid it.

In the afternoon the witness was recalled and cross-examined.—Mr. Colby, of Marsten & Hatch, called on me and told me of this marriage, and said these parties (Mowry and squaw) were never married; he said I would be paid well if I came; this talk occurred at my house, in Bay City, in the yard.

HOW WILLIAM REGARDED IT.

Captain Darius Cole, sworn—I live in Detroit, and have been engaged in steamboating for thirty-five years; knew William Mowry, whom I first met in 1850, in June or July, at Lower Saginaw; he had then been there two months, or more; he was often on my boat, the "Wolcott;" our passengers were mostly Indians; once a drove of Indians and squaws came aboard; Mowry was with them; had heard he had a squaw, and after we left the dock I saw a squaw which I was told was the one Mowry had; asked Mowry if his squaw was aboard, he said yes, and pointed her out; I said she's a fair looking girl, and asked him if he was married to her, and he said he was not, and also that he did not intend to marry; after this I saw him again and he said he was going home to Pittsburgh.

Cross examined—My boat plied between Lower Saginaw and Saginaw City once a day, have seen this girl before; knew Perot about this time; this was about three or four weeks after I first knew Mowry when the Indian girl was pointed out to me; I was on the upper deck and the Indians were seated together below; Mary often traveled on my boat when out there; I never saw a child with the woman, but there might have been Indian children on the boat at the time.

TRUTHFUL HENRY.

The next witness was Henry Green-Bird, a brother of Perot's, and his testimony was rather damaging to the claimant. It was as follows: Am sixty-three years of age; belong to the Chippewas; am Perot's brother; lived within eighty rods of him; lived there in 1848, 1849, 1850, and more than that; Perot's house was a hewed log structure 20x28 feet; there was a partition of rough boards in it there was nothing inside of it except a bed, and seats made of boards; saw Wm. Mowry; he didn't live at Perot's, went there sometimes; three days was the longest time he was ever there; never saw his clothes there; the girl, Elizabeth, was born after he left the country; three months after.

HOW CHIPPEWAS MARRY AND ARE GIVEN IN MARRIAGE.

When a young man wants a wife he goes to her and asks her to be his wife. If she is satisfied, of course they live together. There is another way. When they both are drinking, and they find each other while so, they live together.

There is a third way when the old folks have a young man and they know of a young woman; they take presents to the old folks and ask if they are satisfied for the young folks to live together; if it is satisfactory, they give the goods and the young folks live together.

MORMONISTIC.

Some of the old Chippewas I know have three wives in one wigwam, at once; they can separate when they please; some of them cheated the woman and waited, and others didn't; those who had been in the habit of seeing a woman besides their own, they liked better, they would leave their own and went to the other.

Don't know whether or no, Perot was ever married; he might have been at the time, when the missionary called on us at camp meeting for the purpose of uniting those who were living together unmarried.

Cross-examined—Think Mowry was married to my niece; gave testimony in this case last summer. Mowry would leave Perot's sometimes for a week at a time; Mowry did not live at Perot's two or three years; did not swear last summer that Mowry lived there that long; only heard Mowry call Squa-wa-sum his wife once.

A CLASS MEETING.

Was at Perot's one evening and there was a class meeting there; there was a bed in the room and Mowry was in it; he got up and came out with only his pants and coat on, he said he would like to be good; he was drunk at the time; he spoke of his bottle and the trouble it occasioned; he said it made the trouble that made his wife sick; this was the only time I ever heard him call her his wife; it was understood among the Indians that when they were married that it was for life.

OVER PERSUADED.

Re-direct—Trombly came to see me at Kawkawlin more than once before my deposition was taken at Bay City; came to see me three times and asked me to go to the lawyer's office; asked me if I knew whether Mowry came to Kawkawlin; asked him what he wanted me to say if I went to the lawyer's office, he replied, I want you to tell all you know about Mowry and this woman; Trombly said we all know that he was married to her; this talk was not in the lawyer's office; told him I knew all about it; was present when Brown was there, and interpreted for them; "saw Mowry take the child in his arms; he said, "see my child, it looks like me;" that's story Trombly wanted me to tell in the lawyer's office, when the lawyer asked me this I said "Is this the case?" and he said "yes;" then I look in his face and said, "I can't swear that, for

THE CHILD WASN'T BORN WHEN MOWRY WAS THERE,"

Trombly was positive the child was born, but I said I would be very sorry to lie this much; Trombly told me it will do no harm if you say this, for we

WANT TO MAKE OUR TESTIMONY STRONG;

asked Trombly how many said the child was born while Mowry was there; he said all the witnesses said the same thing, and I ought to say the same, told me we wouldn't have to do it for nothing; that

OF COURSE ELIZABETH WOULD MAKE IT RIGHT;

Trombly told me, "Perhaps the lawyer will not ask these questions," and I told him I would be very thankful if he did not; we went to the office, and the lawyer began asking me some questions; Trombly was the interpreter; he asked me if there was any child and I said yes,

BECAUSE THEY COMPELLED ME TO DO IT.

They hired me to do it and after they got through they asked me what I wanted.

Re-cross—Beckwith is the lawyer to whom Trombley took me; was sworn while in the lawyer's office, Beckwith's, was asked if the child was born and answered that the child was not there; was asked the question, whether or not the child was born while Mowry was there, while in Beckwith's office and answered, it was not, after I said the child was born three months after Mowry left, Beckwith got a paper and showed me a list of names and said these all say the child was there; told him I did not believe them; this was after I was sworn; Mowry's wife had only one child.

Re direct—At the time I testified in Beckwith's office Trombley was the interpreter.

Mr. Wainwright sworn—Reside in the Fifteenth ward; lived all my life there; knew Wm. Mowry well; recollect the circumstances of Wm. Mowry's death; think he was home two years before his death; think he came home in 1850; never knew of his being away after he came home that time.

Frederick Derr sworn—Am about seventy years of age; am a farmer; reside in Columbia county, Pa.; went to Lower Saginaw in 1837; resided there until February, 1859; worked as a joiner there; formed the acquaintance of Wm. Mowry there in 1845 or '46; was intimate with him for a time; boarded with him a while at Mr. Rodger's; think Mowry boarded a while at Mr. Tate's; met Mowry for a while at Bachus' store; don't remember that I ever saw him in company with an Indian squaw; never knew him to bring any squaw to his boarding house; Lower Saginaw contained at that time probably a dozen houses; think Backus broke up his store in May, 1846; Mr. Julius Hart succeeded him; in the summer of 1846 think Backus was fishing at Duck Island.

Cross-examined—Feel pretty certain that it was the summer of 1846 that Backus spent fishing; don't know that Mowry had any business when I knew him; think he only helped occasionally; don't think he was employed; never heard him say anything about it.

Counsel for the defense state that all their evidence will be in to day, so the case promises to be much shorter than anticipated.

(From The Daily Post, Saturday, December 19.)

The Meister-Mowry-Squa-wah-sun ejectment case was resumed yesterday morning by the recall of Frederick Derr who added to his testimony the following: Was a Justice of the Peace at Bay City in 1840; there was a minister named Brown at Kawkawlin.

THE MISSIONARY CONTRADICTS SOME OF THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Rev. G. W. Brown, sworn—Am a minister of the Methodist church; am 60 years old; was sent among the Indians in 1848 as a missionary; have a memorandum book in which I kept my minutes for Conference; entered upon my work in the latter part of September; the inhabitants of Kawkawlin were Indians; Rev. John Bradley was my predecessor; he never lived at Kawkawlin; I went to reside at Kawkawlin; had been six years among the Indians before this; remained at Kawkawlin two years; knew Perot and his family; there were quite a number of shanties and log houses; Harvey Williams, living at the mouth of the river, was the nearest white man; and three miles above was a sawmill kept by Barney & Fraser; met Wm. Mowry at Kawkawlin; had two conversations with Mowry; cannot tell when the conversations occurred, but think the first took place about December 1, 1849; don't remember where it took place; he had taken an Indian girl and staid at Perot's house, and I went and told him he was living in adultery and endeavored to break it up; I went to the family and told them about it, they did not seem disposed to break it up; I then sought an interview with Mowry and told him his manner of living was injuring our cause of missions, and he must give it up; he said he had taken her for a wife.

HE WOULD AND HE WOULDN'T.

I told him I could not think he intended to make her his wife, but if he did he must be married to her, and if he did not I would prosecute him for adultery; he made an agreement to meet me at Perot's on a certain day and he gave me to understand that he would marry the girl, he said he wanted no company present; when I got to Perot's I was surprised to see several persons there; Mowry and the girl were in close conversation; when I came up to Mowry I asked him if he was going to marry the girl and he said no; I then told him to remember what I told him that I would do if he did not marry her; never saw a baby in the house; left there in August, 1850; kept my eye on Mowry after that, and he soon after disappeared entirely from the place; never said to Squa wah-sun that she ought to be married that is she did not the child would be poor; Mowry did not say to me he was as much married as if I married them a hundred times; Trombley did not talk to Perot; Mowry did not say to Trombley, Louis, there's my child and I know it; never met Mowry but once; the Indians acknowledged they took their wives to live with them just as long as they could agree; they could have as many wives as they could support; Squa wah-sun was not a member of my church.

Cross-examined—Perot and his wife were members of the church while I was there.

NOT BY A D——D SIGHT.

Charles Clark, sworn—Have lived in Lawrenceville forty years; knew Wm. Mowry; lived with Geo. A. Byers, next door to Mrs. Mowry; recollect William's death; he was home about two years before he died; saw him nearly every night; he spoke about the Indian woman; he told me he had the prettiest Indian girl in Saginaw; I asked him if he was married, and he said "Not by a d——d sight."

Cross-examination—Did not motion to Mr. Jeffries just now; talked to no person about this case.

To Judge McKennan—Mr. Bissell subpœaned me; did not tell anybody what I have told here.

To Mr. Acheson—I told Mr. Morrison this morning what I have stated.

To Mr. Gibson—Mowry had been drinking when he replied to me about the Indian girl.

Mrs. Rodgers, a resident of Bay City at the time of Mowry's residence there, was next examined, but nothing of importance was elicited from her testimony.

Mr. William M Darlington was next sworn and testified that his father had married a sister of Mrs. Mowry in 1839; that William had been a clerk in the employ of witness' father, and that although familiar with him, witness had never even heard him speak of an Indian girl.

John S. Lee testified that he had been a clerk in his (witness') father's store; that his father was a merchant tailor and had frequent transactions with Wm. Mowry; witness identified books shown as having been kept by him; the books bore abundant evidence to the transactions between the firm and Mowry; witness could not recollect the circumstances of Mowry's death, but knew he wasn't home at the time. On cross-examination he stated that the custom was to send goods for William to Mowry's mother, and that none had ever been sent any place out of the city to him.

Frank Jeffries and John Smith, Lawrencevillians, were sworn and testified to their knowledge of Mowry's whereabouts about the time of his death, but nothing very material to the issue.

PEROT'S POTATO PATCH.

Mr. Johnson, sworn—Reside in Bay City; have been there twenty-one years; was born among the Indians; was among the Chippewas up to 1855; speak some Indian; have always understood that there was nothing binding in the Indian marriage, they could have one or more squaws and separate whenever they saw fit.

Cross-examined—The Indians in Kawkawlin were christianized in 1855; was twenty-five years old at the time I ceased to be among the Indians; am not testifying to the customs of the Kawkawlin Indians; talked with some of those who were not christianized; they refused to have the marriage performed; they adhered to two wives; could not say anything about this particular band of Indians; there was a special reservation of 40,000 acres made in 1819 to Perot; the Indian chief referred to as having two wives was upon another reservation entirely.

PRIOR TO WHISKY.

Rev. Mr. Hickey, sworn—Reside in Detroit; am a clergyman; have labored as a missionary among the Indians; this was in 1844; I remained there two years, the Indians were converted within the circuit in which I was located; I tried to convert O-ké-Mus; he was next to Tecumseh; he had a ring in his nose; I could not get him converted; the marriage question always embarrassed me; before the white man introduced whisky among the Indians, the mothers first considered the marriage and the fathers were next consulted; make presents, etc.; the mother would then return to her lodge and tell the boy to go to the lodge of the girl and stay there, hunting with the father and doing as he would at home; in a week he would build a wigwam; she would make sacks for the corn; the young man and woman would then go a hunting for six weeks; on their return they would go into the new wigwam and kindle the first fire.

WHISKY DEMORALIZING.

This was the original custom before the white men introduced whisky with its demoralizing effects; afterwards I learned that many of them had three wives—or more.

DUTIES OF AN INDIAN HOUSEKEEPER—THE FIRST WIFE'S PREROGATIVES.

The Indian women have to do the work but we missionaries make the men do it; if an Indian woman don't keep the wigwam in order the husband can leave her and often does so, remaining away for a year; the new wife must not come where the old wife is or she will have to test the muscular strength of the old wife, who has the right to the wigwam; the man cannot interfere, as the chiefs will interfere and attend to him; the understanding was that they could separate at will.

Cross-examined—The consenting of the young girl to go a hunting with the young man, was the tying of the Indian knot.

INDIANS SOMETIMES DIVORCE THE WIVES.

Wm. B. McCormick, sworn—Have resided in Saginaw Valley for 42 years; am State Salt Inspector; was raised among the Chippewa Indians; knew Perot since 1843; Ke-on-quet was his name; have been at the Indian feasts and dances, but at no weddings, an Indian man would take a squaw and go a hunting; knew several to have more than one wife, and when he got tired of her he won'd throw her away; if an Indian didn't like his wife, he would put her away and marry another; knew William Mowry; knew Squa-wah-sun from a child; might have seen Mowry and her together.

Cross-examined—Have been in the employ of the defendants hunting up witnesses; Judge Holmes sent me among the Indians; am to get pay for my services.

SOME TRANSLATIONS.

Henry Greenbird, Perot's brother, recalled:

To Mr. Acheson—The girl Elizabeth before her marriage, was called Elizabeth She-mohe-e-qua, meaning Elizabeth Yankee or Elizabeth Whiteman; she never was known as Elizabeth Mowry; the mother was called Squa-wah-sun we-qua, meaning "Red Cloud Woman;" she was never called Mary Mewry; it was one year after Mowry came there until Perot joined church.

Cross-examined — The Indians called Mowry She mo-he-qua, meaning white man; heard her called among the Indians Mowry's wife.

Jacob Wainwright, sworn—Reside in the Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, formerly Lawrenceville; was born there and am forty-five years of age; knew William Mowry very well, and mind of his death; he was at home about a year and a half or two years before his death; saw him perhaps once a week or oftener.

MARRIAGES OF CONVENIENCE.

Mader Tromly, sworn — Live in Bay City, and have lived out there since 1835; am sixty-five years old; have been much with the Chippewas and have been among them ever since I can recollect, before their conversion to Christianity; of their marriage customs I can say this: they get together secretly some way, and if they agree to live together, do so; if not they leave each other; if a man liked a woman better than his own he will coax her to come to him; there's nothing binding whatever in their marriages that I know of.

Cross-examined—Never saw a Chippewa marriage; but their way is only to live together, if they agreb, for life, and only a short time if they disagree; I am not a brother but a cousin of Louis Tromly's and a brother of Joseph Tromly's; never heard of a marriage ceremony among the Chippewas.

Charles C. Fitzhugh, sworn—The steamer Buena Vista was owned by my father; she was launched in 1848; Mr. Jennison began business in Bay City in 1852 I think.

Cross—examined.—The question as to whether witness or any of the Mowry family ever sent money for the Indian girl Elizabeth's education, on account of Wm. Mowry, was objected to by Mr. Acheson, and the Court held that the question was not proper at this time.

GREENBIRD CONTRADICTED.

Louis Trombley recalled—I know Greenbird; asked him if he knew anything about the Mowry case; he said he did; told him to come to Bay City and tell what he knew concerning it to the Marshal; did not offer Greenbird any money to testify in this case asked him what he knew about the case; he replied the child was Mowry's; said he knew positively it was Mowry's child; said Mowry lived with his wife for two years, and the child was born within that period; requested him to come on and testify for Elizabeth, and that if he was fortunate in case, he would get something for his trouble, his reply was, "they might forget me, and I would be nothing the better for it," he asked how much witnesses were paid for testifying; I replied I did not know, whether witnesses were paid or not; he said if Meister would draw out a written agreement, specifying a certain sum to him if he should win the case, he would willingly go; after that I returned to Bay City, and informed the Marshal, when he said he would buy no witnesses; this interview was the second I had with him, and it occurred in November, 1873; I told him what his labor and time was worth, in going to Bay City, he would be paid for; I had at last to go for him and have him testify at Bay City, Mr. Beckwith acting as an interpreter, I have something of an interest in this case, because I knew William Mowry, and I have good reason to believe the girl in question was Mowry's daughter.

Objected to by plaintiff's counsel.

Cross-examined— Never owned any share in this claim; Meister never requested me to raise money for this purpose; at the second interview with Greenbird, he said the child Elizabeth was born before Mowry had gone away; it was in an open bay field that he insisted this was a fact; then again he told me in the house at another time that the child was here after Mowry had departed, and that Mowry's squaw had but one child.

MORE REBUTTING EVIDENCE.

B. T. Pierce was called by the plaintiffs in rebuttal, and testified as follows: Know Julius Hart; he said he knew Mowry's wife and his daughter; met him and Joseph Trombly in a saloon in Bay City.

Mr. Burassa was also recalled and reaffirmed his former evidence after which court adjourned.

MEISTER-MOWRY-CUBBA.

SATURDAY'S SESSION—EVIDENCE ALL TAKEN—POINTS OF LAW ARGUED—COUNSEL INTEND TO CUT THE CASE SHORT—IT WILL PROBABLY GO THE JURY TO DAY.

On the opening of Court on Saturday morning Thaddeus Lommorandiuree, Benjamin Cushway, Peter Jillott, Margaret Roddand Leon Snay were recalled by plaintiffs and examined as to what they knew of Indian marital relations. They all testified that it was understood among the Indians that when a marriage was consumated, in the pagan state, it was for life.

H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT ON THE STAND.

Plaintiff's counsel having announced that they were through Mr. Acheson offered in evidence portions of a work entitled, "Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge," by H. R. Schoolcraft, and recalled Mr. W. M. Darlington to have him substantiate Schoolcraft's reliability as a historian. He stated that he was thoroughly familiar with the work, and that he had given particular attention to works of this nature; that he had seen Schoolcraft and knew that his (Schoolcraft's) first wife was an Indian. Further, that this work was a recognized authority, both in this country and Europe, upon the subjects of which it treated.

Mr. Wier objected to the admission of Mr. Darlington's evidence, but the Court held that the testimony of a historical expert was equally entitled to credence with that of a medical expert

This question being settled, Mr. Morrison read from volume 3, page 48, of the work in question, the marriage laws of the Chippewas.

LAW POINTS DISCUSSED.

As the case could not in any event be submitted to the jury on Saturday, the Judge suggested that counsel discuss the points of law in dipute.

THE MURDER IN THE MINE.

DEATH OF SUPERINTENDENT JOHN A. OLTMAN—REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ASSASSIN.

(From The Daily Post, December 19.)

The particulars of the foul and dastardly assassination of Mr. John A. Oltman, Superintendent of the Duquesne coal mines, have already been given in these columns. He died of his wounds at his home, Edgewood Station, yesterday morning at one o'clock. He was about forty years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

A post mortem examination was made yesterday morning by Dr. Donnelly, and it is the intention of the Corner to take his testimony, as well as that of the watch man who was with the Superintendent at the time of the shooting, whereupon he expects to adjourn for a week or two, in order to collect all testimony that will aid the jury in a correct finding.

Mr. Oltman has been in the employ of the Duquesne Coal Company a number of years, and enjoyed the full confidence of all who knew him, as a strictly honest and upright citizen. Mr. Alexander Gorman, President of the Company, had a consultation with the County Commissioners this morning, and it is understood the Company will unite with the county officials in offering a heavy reward for the arrest of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murder. The Company's city office on Liberty street, is draped in mourning in respect to the memory of deceased.

THE INQUEST BEGUN.

Last evening the Coroner empanneled a jury and began the inquest.

Dr. Donnelly testified as to the nature of the wounds. There were two wounds from slugs; one struck on the ninth rib, fracturing it, passed through the liver and lodged in the muscles of the back; the other slug struck the fourth rib and lodged there; there were marks of two buckshot on the inner side of each thigh; the slug that passed through the liver produced internal hemorrhage sudicient to cause death; the fatal wound was five inches below the right nipple.

Four or five other witnesses were examined and the testimony of one of them appears to point conclusively to a suspected man. It was thought best, however, that the testimony should not be published as it might defeat the ends of justice. The inquest will be resumed on Wednesday next.

DEATH AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

A SCENE-SHIFTER FALLS AND BREAKS HIS NECK.

About five o'clock on Saturday evening Robert McFarland, one of the scene-shifters at the Opera House, fell from the staging to the boiler room, breaking his neck. Two of the employees of the theatre were in the boiler room at the time and heard the noise occasioned by McFarland striking the floor behind them. Their first impression was that some person was playing a joke upon them, but upon turning they discovered the lifeless body of McFarland. It is not known how the deceased happened to fall, as no person witnessed the accident. Coroner McCallin was notified of the death and held an inquest on the body in the evening, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a single man, was forty-seven years of age and resided at No. 47 Fayette street. He was a harness-maker by trade and was also employed at an establishment on Wood street.

CHARITABLE TESTAMENTS.

The will of Thomas Kiddoo, late of Snowden township, was probated in the Register's office Saturday. He makes the following disposal of his property: To the benevolent wards of the Presbyterian Church two hundred and fifty dollars each, to the trustees of the Bethel Presbyterian Church in Snowden township, five hundred dollars; for erecting a family monument, one hundred dollars; to his grand children, five hundred dollars each; to Estep Howard, George Elsworth and Mefford Kiddoo, one hundred dollars each; the balance of his real estate is divided equally between his four daughters. The household furniture is bequeathed to Mrs. Jane Simmons, Margaret McKelvy and Agnes Kiddo. William Knox and Philip Simmons are appointed executors. The will is dated August 26, 1872.

The will of Mary A. Mennet, late of the Twenty-first ward, city, was probated. Decedent bequeaths all her property, to her son, Alexander A. Mennett, except certain household furniture, which is given to a benevolent institution of the Catholic church. In the event of the death of her son, she gives to St. Stephen's Catholic church, $1,000; Little Sisters of the Poor, $500; Mercy Hospital, $500; St. Paul's Catholic Asylum of Pittsburgh, $500; to a boys' school under the Bishop of Pittsburgh, $500; Rev. Stephen Wall is appointed executor of the document which bears date Dec. 13, 1874.

QUARTER SESSIONS JURORS.

The following gentlemen are called upon this morning to lay aside all business and excuses and appear in the Criminal court as jurors to adjust their neighbor's difficulties: S. G. Brown, Capt. Wm. McCormick, A. P. Williams, P. H. Lauffman, Peter Walter, Wm. Farley, Jacob Shaug, Andrew Fife, John McGary, John Gaub, John B. Jones, Dr. Swenzel, Thos. Hare, T. F. Agnew, John Boyle, Henry Stutz, John Lawrence, J. G. Richmond, Samuel Brinton, Alexander McHenry, Jasper Boyle, Philip Reily, Samuel Scott, Henry Milling, Wm. L. Dennison, John E. Rath, Wm. Anderson, Wm. Nanker, Jessee McManus, Robert Hewitt, Russell Miller, James McGooder, Michael Ward, Geo. Cole, Robert Boyd, Samuel Hopper, Harrison Wible, John Wells, F. X. Weisser, Bernard Maloy, Robert McCreery, John McNulty, James McMasters, John B. Jones, Thomas Carroll, John McCord, Henry Gleaser, Robert R. Reeves, James H. Haslett, Wm. G. Murray, Wm. Fleming, James McClelland, Geo. Blackstock, J. Lotink, Jonathan Gallagher, John Lauenberger, Wm. Sample, Geo. Wilson, Robt. Dalzell.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

On Friday evening a meeting of the Teachers' Institute was held at the school house in Union township at which Mr. A. T. Douthett, County Superintendent, presided, and Mrs. A. T. Douthett delivered a lecture entitled "Society is a Circle and Woman is its Center." A series of resolutions was adopted for higher salaries for teachers, a compulsory school law, a compliment to the County Superintendent and a denunciation of the proposed State uniformity in school books. The proceedings look as if the school book publishers had the running of the meeting.

"FATTY" BOYLE escaped from the Workhouse on Saturday afternoon, and has not since been seen by the managers. "Fatty" was engaged at work with a field gang and was directed by the superintendent of the gang to remove a plank from the West Penn railroad as a freight train was approaching. He removed the plank to the opposite side of the track, and jumped aboard the train.

It is said that a highway robbery on the Upper Monongahela bridge, a few nights since, has been compromised by the victim.

THE NEW CHINEE.

Which I wish to remark,
And my language is plain,
That for dreams which are pleasant,
And free from all pain,
278 Penn avenue is pecular,
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Tom Collin's my name,
And I hereby declare,
In regard to that same,
That I live in Bellaire,
And my teeth were all aching tremendous,
So I came to old Pitt in despair.

'Twas December the third,
That I landed in town,
With small cost incurred,
I hurried right down,
To have Dr. Scott operate on me,
And scatter the old teeth around.

In a nice easy chair,
The room pleasant and light,
With no forceps to scare
And no lancets in sight,
I soon became sleepy and happy,
And thought I was getting quite "tight."

When I got sound asleep,
Funny dreams did come—
Thought I played it quite deep
On the Doctor and Tom,
By leaving them at work in the office,
While I slipped off and went home.

While lauging in my sleeve
At the joke and the fun,
I could hardly believe
'Twas a dream, and all done,
Till I heard Dr. Scott saying calmly,
"Tom Collins, your teeth are all gone."

Which is why I remark,
In the happiest strain,
That for teeth pulling easy,
Free from danger and pain—
278 Peen avenue is peculiar;
Which the same I am free to maintain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Piles, cases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OF-FICE 124 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all disease of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 124 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE—In February, 1874, I disposed of all my interest in the Peoples Savings Bank and in the Allegheny Trust Co., both located in the city of Allegheny, and withdrew from same.

de18-2tW WM. HALL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of AMBROSE PIERCE, deceased, late of the township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

J. H. FOWLER,
Wilford P. O., Pa.,
Administrator.

de5-6tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHTMARE, EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, an Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diplomas at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

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144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

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Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications strictly confidential. Address

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Clients are prepared by the proprietor where they but the best of drugs are used, this enables them to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill to enable the Commissioners of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seed, with an amendment that $30,000 instead of $50,000 be appropriated for the purpose. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the better government of the District of Columbia, the pending question being, on the motion of Mr. Thurman, to strike out the word "regents" whenever it occurred and insert in place those of the Commissioners, so that the Board should be styled a Board of Commissioners instead of a Board of Regents. Agreed to.

MORTON GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Mr. MORTON said there was a feature of this bill to which he was entirely opposed. No doubt the bill had been worked up carefully by those who had charge of it, but it provided for disfranchising the people of the District—"one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy thousand persons." It took from them the power of self-government and put the government of the District in the hands of three men. In that respect, the bill was anti-Republican and anti-Democratic, and he did not feel that he could vote for it with out violating the spirit of the Constitution. He did not believe the troubles of this District grew out of the rights of suffrage. He believed the right of local self-government here was just as important as it was in New York or any State, and did not think the Constitution of the United States sustained the argument of his friend (Morrill) that Congress had exclusive control over the District and could abolish the right of suffrage here. He (Morton) knew what would be said about abolishing the right. It would be said that it was intended to get clear of colored suffrage. He knew that there were people in this District who were willing to be disfranchised to get clear of the colored vote. From the beginning this city had a local government. Congress had the same control over the Territories as over the District, and it would not be argued that Congress had the power to deprive the people of the Territories of the right of suffrage. If Congress had the power to depute the government of this District to three men, as this bill provides, it had the power to depute the government to the whole of the people of the District. At the proper time he proposed to offer an amendment to provide for the election of three Commissioners by the people of the District instead of their appointment by the President.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) said: This bill violates no principle of local government. It never was intended that a local government should exist here. The authority of Congress over the District was supreme. The right of local self-government could not be violated when no such government existed. It was not expedient to have suffrage in this District, and any senator conversant with the various classes of authority here in years past, must agree with him. He then spoke of the clause in reference to the Excise Board, and said that the section was intended to invade the domain of morals under the form of legislation. Vice and immorality generally followed track of these prohibitory laws. The power given to this excise board was unlimited in regard to prescribing regulations under which liquor licenses could be issued. He spoke of the unhappy results which occurred in the State of Maine from attempts to regulate the liquor traffic. He moved to strike out that portion of the bill which required every person taking out a liquor license, to give bond for faithfully observing the conditions thereof, and for the payment of such a portion of the license fee as shall not be paid in advance, and to insert in place thereof a provision occurrence of fees for license to be paid into the Treasury of the United States in advance. Rejected.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the clause requiring the board of commissioners to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and insert in lieu thereof a clause requiring said Commissioners to be elected by the qualified voters of the District.

Pending discussion, Mr. Edmunds from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill, to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to proceed with its jury business. Passed.

Mr. THURMAN said he was opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana. The duty of Congress was prescribed by the Constitution of the United States which provided that Congress should have exclusive control over the District of Columbia. When Congress said there should be no suffrage in the District, it would not deprive any man of any right guaranteed him by the Constitution. Congress had the same authority over the District that it had over Fortress Monroe, or Fort Hamilton, and would it be contended that there could be any authority within any of these forts in hostility to the Federal Government. It never was intended that the seat of the Federal Government should be at the power of any municipality. The people of this District are not the only persons interested in it. The Government itself is the largest property holder here and has a right to protect its own property.

Pending discussion, the Senate, after executive session, adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, E. H. Roberts in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Nothing of public interest occurred in consideration of the bill until the paragraph was reached which makes provision for a bureau of education. A proposition to increase the clerical force of the bureau was made by Mr Monroe and advocated by himself, Hoar and Townsend and was opposed by Fry and Cox. The latter avowed his hostility to the whole system of bureaucy and declared that all those bureaus which had no warrant in the constitution would be abolished by the next Congress, because if the Democratic party had not the power in the Senate, it had power in the House to prevent the passage of laws.

Mr. GARFIELD favored the increase proposed by Monroe and defended the bureau of education as a necessary instrument for obtaining and publishing educational statistics. If the Democratic party proposed to begin its new career of power by putting out the eye of the Government by destroying methods of obtaining intelligence as to the condition of the people, if the Government was to enter on a system which builds penitentiaries and was to take no steps to get information as to whether it was not possible by a better system to avoid the necessity for penitentiaries, then he thought it was well that they should have timely notice.

Mr WILLARD (Vt.) argued against the bureau of education as an unwarranted interference with a matter which the people themselves could and did better take care of, and declared that there was no more reason for a bureau of education or bureau of agriculture than there was for a bureau of boots and shoes.

Finally, Monroe's proposition was rejected.

Mr. HEREFORD moved to strike out the whole appropriation for the bureau of education and argued against the whole system of centralization. He offered Spain as illustrating that a system by which a nation might become powerful but by which individuals were dwarfed. The motion was rejected.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. CAMERON moved that a recess be taken until one o'clock, and that the Senate proceed in a body to the House of Representatives at 12:15, and take part in the ceremony attending the reception of the King. Agreed to.

The Senators then proceeded to the President's room, where they were presented to the King, and at 12:15 went to the House of Representatives, headed by the Vice President and Sergeant-at-Arms.

After the reception, at 12:35, the Senators returned, and after a short session adjourned until Monday.

RECEPTION OF KING KALAKAUA.

There was an immense crowd of spectators in the galleries and corridors, owing to the announcement of the formal reception of King Kalakaua by Congress and ladies were admitted to the hall. Punctually at a quarter past twelve o'clock Senators entered the House and took the seats assigned them. Ten minutes afterwards the King was announced, and, supported by Senator Cameron and Representative Orth, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, walked down the main isle to the front of the Speaker's chair, Senators and Representatives standing in the meantime.

Mr. CAMERON then delivered the address of welcome which was responded to by Judge Allen in behalf of the King, owing to the fact that the latter was affected with a severe cold.

At the conclusion of the addresses and exchange of courtesies the spectators dispersed and Congress proceeded with its business.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, E. H. Roberts in the chair, on the legislative appropriation bill.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE "HONEY-COMBED WITH FRAUDS."

A paragraph in relation to mileage of United States Marshals and deputy marshals gave rise to a long discussion, in the course of which the Department of Justice was characterized by Mr. Beck as being "honey-combed with frauds." The western district of Arkansas and the district of North Carolina were alluded to by Mr. Speer as being "run by political thieves, vampires and scoundrels."

On the other hand the Department of Justice was defended by Mr. Hale, of Maine and Mr. Maynard. The result of the discussion and vote was that the provision in the last army appropriation bill, prohibiting the allowance of mileage, is not to be construed as applying to legal traveling fees of United States marshals or deputy marshals. No fees, however, are to be allowed for constructive mileage, and all claims for mileage are to be accompanied by sworn proof that the distance for which mileage is claimed was actually and necessarily traveled by the officer.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE DEPARTMENT—SERIOUS CHARGES MADE.

When the paragrah for the Department of Justice was reached, Mr. BECK moved to strike it out and renewed his attack upon that Department, declaring that the Attorney General was a more guilty man in connection with the affairs of Louisiana than Judge Durrell himself, who had resigned and confessed his guilt. He charged that the Department of Justice had appealed from the decision of the Court of Claims in cotton cases and had dismissed the appeals wherever friends of the Department were employed, and had their fees arranged; that the Department had used the army for the basest of purposes; and it was a department of injustice instead of a Department of Justice. When the proper time came he would, if he got an opportunity, make good what he had said about the Attorney General and the Department of Justice.

Mr. SPEER also criticized the fact that the Attorney General had not complied with the law which required a report to be made of the expenditure of its contingent fund.

Mr. GARFIELD replied to Messrs. Beck and Speer, and criticized the use of such words as "vampires," "thieves," "robbers" and "swindlers" in connection with a department of the Government.

A SIGNIFICANT CONFESSION.

He declared that while the Judiciary Department had not always been as economical as it ought to have been, that their had been steady and earnest work done in cutting down the expenses of that Department, not alone by Committees of Congress, but by the Department itself. The Republican majority in Congress had, on his (Garfield's) own motion, made appropriations for contingencies definite and precise instead of appropriating, as the Democrats had done in their rule, millions of dollars in a lump. Against what particular thing in the bill, he asked, had the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Speer) directed his thunder. That gentleman had been kicking against the sky,

SHOOTING AT STARS,

His fusil roared and the skies re-echoed—where were his birds?

Mr. COX (from his seat)—The election brought them down. (Laughter.)

A RADICAL MEMBER TIRED OF BEING REMINDED OF FRAUDS.

Mr. GARFIELD (continuing)—If that gentleman (Speer) sees any thing wrong in the bill let him point it out and I will help him to set it right, but I cannot answer an indictment against the universe. I am tired of this everlasting clamor, this vagueness and mere hurrah to which we are treated every hour, and if we do not get up and roar in answer, we are told that there is no economy in the House. They say to us, "wait till we come in, and we will show you our economy." The country did wait and let you show your economy for many long years until the government had run down and touched the bottom in bankruptcy and protest. In that broken condition the Republican party saved the government from degradation and slavery, and ruin and treason and rebellion, and lifted it up into the light of freedom and into respect for the rights of man. Bark, said he to the Democrats, but remember the glories that you bark at.

Mr. SPEER replied to Garfield. That he would not submit to a rebuke from that gentleman, or to a lecture from him on his (Speer's) past course, or that of his party. Perhaps they had erred, but the man who lifted the rod of correction over them should be a man along whose pathway light alone had shone, and not one who had come out of mists and clouds of suspicion, if not of guilt.

Mr. GARFIELD (to a member beside him) What is that?

Mr. SPEER (overhearing the question)—I say it should not come from a gentleman who came out of mist and clouds of suspicion, if not of guilt. If I was fighting stars, I beg the gentleman to believe that I was not fighting him. If I was discourteous, I withdraw the remark which would bear that interpretation, but I am here not to be rebuked while in the line of my public duty, and I say that it is not the right of a gentleman on this floor having charge of such important interests as the gentleman from Ohio has to answer superciliously at least in a manner and in a tone if not in language a question properly put by a person properly authorized to put it.

Mr. GARFIELD—Any teaching that is necessary for me to receive I will try to receive in due time. I ask for a vote.

The motion to strike out the paragraph was rejected. Finally the bill was completed in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House. There a discussion arose in reference to the rent of the house on E street for the use of the Postoffice Department, it having been alleged that the rent, $4,200 a year, was exorbitant, and that A. R. Shepherd was the owner.

Mr. TYNER defended the action of the Postoffice Department in the matter, while his colleague (Wilson) called attention to the fact that the same property sold a year or two since for only $13,000.

Finally a vote was taken on the amendment reducing the rent from $4,200 to $2,-200, and it was agreed to.

A vote was then taken on the amendment abolishing the Capitol police and substituting watchmen, which was rejected.

PASSAGE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

All other amendments to the bill were agreed to in gross and the bill passed.

Mr. G. F. Hoar offered a resolution permitting the Committee on Condition of the South to proceed either as a committee or sub-committee to Louisiana to make investigations. Adopted.

DEATH OF A MEMBER ANNOUNCED.

Mr. FORT (Ill.) announced the death at Norfolk, Va., of his colleague, Mr. Rice, and moved for a committee of five members to accompany the remains to Illinois. Adopted, and Messrs. Fort, Ward (Ill.), Clymer, Burroughs and Southard appointed such committee.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

LOUISIANA.

THE MIXED SCHOOL QUESTION.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—The students of the Central Boys' High School to-day appeared at the lower Girls' High School to compel the removal therefrom of a number of colored pupils. A committee of five entered the school and stated the purpose of their visit, threatening to use force if necessary. All the colored girls present promptly and quietly left the building and the boys returned to their own school. It is believed the School Board will establish an additional High School for colored children, thus preventing further trouble.

The row between white and colored school boys at Keller Market this afternoon terminated in a general melee between whites and blacks in the neighborhood. The result was that a colored policeman was badly hurt by being struck in the breast by a negro with a belaying pin, and a number of persons were bruised. During the excitement a negro man fell dead of heart disease.

SESSION OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

The Returning Board tried the face chief clerk, Campbell, charged with tampering with returns and testimony, but they could not prove it. When the Lafourche returns were being canvassed, important testimony filed by the Conservatives was found missing. Mr. Whittaker requested that the Conservative committee be allowed to inspect all papers bearing on the parishes coming before the board under protest, previous to considering them, in order that they might see that all the testimony was present. Governor Wells objected, saying it would detain the board too long. Mr. Whittaker then presented evidence proving that the signatures in the Sabine parish returns were forgeries. The board has decided upon returns from twenty-three parishes besides the First and Second Congressional districts, and will promulgate them. These give in the House—Radicals, 33; Conservatives, 37.

In the case of J. B. Elam, praying for a writ of mandamus to compel the Returning Board to receive, canvass and compile returns of Desoto Parish, Judge Hawkins of the Superior District Court decided that he had no jurisdiction to issue the mandamus as he could not come to any conclusion whether they were the proper returns or not, the Returning Board having been constituted for that purpose.

THE USURPER FORWARDS A TELEGRAM TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The following telegram was received at the Executive Mansion last evening and by direction of the President was referred to Speaker Blaine:

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.

I respectfully ask you will use your influence to secure the early departure for Louisiana of the select committee appointed yesterday. I am confident the investigation, thorough and complete, will vindicate the policy of your administration, will strengthen the Republican party and will place the State government of Louisiana in a more just light before the country. The presence of the committee here at this juncture will also go far to secure order, and I hope contribute in some degree to bring about the solution of our difficulties.

[Signed] W. P. KELLOGG.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—The boys of the High School to-day repeated their visit to the lower Girls' High School and forced the colored girls to leave. Their action produced some excitement in the neighborhood of the school houses, but no violence. The School Board to-day passed a resolution dismissing all the public schools until after the holidays or until further notice.

CONGRATULATORY.

Correspondence Between the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Miss Edna Proctor.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The termination of the suit by Miss Proctor against Francis D. Moulton has elicited the following correspondence:

COLUMBIA HIGHTS,
BROOKLYN, December 17, 1874.

My Dear Miss Proctor:

Of all men, surely I have a right to congratulate you on the effected disposition made by the referee's report of the miserable and shameless slanders cast upon you. I have been the innocent cause of great sorrow to you. Such wanton aspersion would be intolerable upon a man, but upon a woman who has so little to defend herself, so sensitive even to the very shadow of dishonor such slanders are atrocious crimes. But now that you have been vindicated, I am content not to have had quite my own way, for I was at first hurt not a little that the case was adjusted without giving me an opportunity publicly and under oath to deny the shameful allegations made, and to brand the stories as malignant falsehoods in their relation to you and in their relation to me. You know assuredly that I never uttered any alleged injurious statements concerning you, as I know that there were never grounds on your part for such wicked stories. I hope that your health will not suffer permanently. I marvel that you have borne up as bravely as you have. May you speedily recover your accustomed vivacity, and live to see all your former friends made doubly friendly by your trials, and hundreds of sympathizing strangers made warm friends by your unmerited suffering.

I am as ever, very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

P. S. Do you know that we have come to the shortest day. After two or three more, every day will have more sunlight in it than its predecessors. May the omen be blessed.

THE REPLY.

Miss Proctor replied as follows:

Dear Mr. Beecher:

I thank you for your letter of yesterday with its expressions of sympathy at the terrible injustice and cruelty I have had to endure, and with its congratulations upon the end attained. I should have been glad if you could have had an opportunity to deny publicly under oath this atrocious story. At the same time, I attached little importance to such denial for it has always seemed to me that the absurdity and impossibility of you ever having uttered a syllable of this slander must be apparent to all the world, as it is to myself, and now that the lie has been retracted in open court by those who proclaimed it, with abhorrance and scorn it merits dismissal forever. So my heart uplifts itself, and though these are dark December days, I feel that the future will indeed bring you sunlight without clouds, and that your remaining years will be the happiest and most useful of your life.

I am yours cordially,

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

TO Rev. Henry W. Beecher.

FINANCIAL.

Text of Bill Adopted by the Senatorial Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The finance bill agreed to yesterday by the Senate Republican Caucus, will be reported to the Senate to-morrow. Its leading features are substantially as follows:

First—Free banking to be open to all individuals and associations without limitation of capital.

Second—The retiring of an amount of greenbacks equal to eighty per cent. of the amount of new national notes issued until the greenback circulation shall be reduced to $300,000,000, after which no further reduction of greenbacks is to take place. It is claimed that by this provision there will be neither expansion nor contraction of currency as about twenty per cent. is now required as bank reserves.

Third—The withdrawal and destruction of currency and substitution of silver coin, the arrangement to go into effect as soon as practicable under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury who is authorized to use surplus money for supplying silver coin and if this is not sufficient, to sell a requisite amount of bonds of a new series to obtain funds for that purpose.

Fourth—Removing the cost for the coinage of gold at several mints.

Fifth—The resumption of specie payments to commence on the first day of January, 1879. The Secretary is authorized to use the surplus specie in the Treasury, but if that is not sufficient, to sell bonds in order to obtain gold to pay Treasury notes. But this last provision does not, like the others, go into immediate effect. The legal tender act remains undisturbed.

The bill having been agreed to almost unanimously by the caucus, there being only four members dissenting, insures the passage of the bill by the Senate, and will, it is thought by the Senators pass the House of Representatives by a respectable majority. In this case no doubt is entertained that it will receive the approval of the President, as it is in accordance with his recent recommendation to Congress. It is said that so much of fractional currency is mutilated and lost—as much as four per cent. annually, that silver can take its place with no inconvenience to the public. The Government is able to purchase and coin silver at a profit and can at an early period effect the substitution. The Secretary of the Treasury says the estimate of the Director of the Mint shows a gain in specia and bullion in the last two fiscal years of about $38,000,000, and the stock of specie in the country to be about $116,-000,000. This in connection with an annual production of about $70,000,000 of precious metals, affords encouragement that the stock of coin may, within a reasonable time and with favorable legislation, be accumulated to an extent sufficient to enable resumption of specie payments to be undertaken and maintained.

CHARLIE ROSS.

A New Plan Proposed to Have Him Returned Home.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Yesterday the Mayor of Bayonne called on Supt. Walling in relation to a boy who was found drowned in Newark Bay, and who was buried at Bayonne. The gentleman said the boy had blue eyes, but could not find any resemblance in him to the portrait or description of Charley Ross. The child was, moreover, puny and appeared about three years old, while Charley is now nearly five years old. The body will, however, be disinterred should the Ross family desire it. Endeavors are being made to induce the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut to grant immunity to any one who will produce the child. When this is agreed upon, a reward will be offered for the production of the boy.

EDUCATIONAL.

Organization of a Baptist First Class University.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., December 19.—The Patee House of this city, the largest and finest hotel building in the Missouri valley, which cost $120,000 gold in 1860, was purchased to-day by the Western Baptist Educational Union, a corporation composed of leading citizens from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Colorado. Rev. J. S. Kaloch is the President of this organization, Rev McBreathitt the Vice President, Geo. C. Hill the Treasurer and Geo. Reese, the Secretary. The object of the corporation is to establish here a first-class university of the highest grade under control of the Baptist denomination. Some of the wealthiest citizens of St. Joseph are members of the Board of Trustees. Articles of incorporation places the endowment fund at $300,000 with power to increase to $1,000,000. This is the first instance on record of that denomination establishing a first-class university, overstepping State lines in its organization and control.

ARKANSAS.

An Exciting Election.

LITTLE ROCK, December 19—Albert Cohen and Dr. J. R. Bond were elected School Directors at rather an exciting election in this city to-day. Both are Democrats.

The Senate to-day passed the Senate bill providing for the issuance of twenty-five million in bonds running thirty years and bearing six per cent. interest, for the purpose of taking up the floating indebtedness of the State, and procure money to pay the current expenses of the government. A joint resolution passed the Senate for a recess from the 24th to the 29th inst.

Mark Green, peddler, from Jefferson, Texas, was robbed of eight hundred dollars and a gold watch, and beaten badly, near Benton, a night or two since by highwaymen. The sufferer arrived in the city to-night.

LOUISIANA.

Democratic Majority in the House About Twenty-five.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—The Returning Board was in executive session nearly all day. It is understood they have canvassed returns from several additional parishes, giving the Democrats fifteen majority in the House. It is believed the Board will get through with the canvass early next week. The Democratic majority in the House will probably be about twenty-five.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Death of a Prominent Lawyer.

WAYNESBURG, December 18.

R. W. Downey, Esq., an old and leading member of the bar, died at his residence in this place to-day.

JEFFERY.

MARINE DISASTER.

THE STEAMER JAPAN BURNED.

HONG KONG, December 19.—The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Japan, was burned on Thursday last, when sixty miles out from Yokohama. A few of the crew and passengers have arrived here. The steamer was one of the old wooden ships of the Pacific Mail Company, and is insured for $130,000 in English and French companies.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The Japan left San Francisco November 14th, arrived at Yokohama on December 10th and sailed thence on the 12th for Hong Kong with three cabin passengers—F. W. Crocker, R. M. Tindell, Mary Stott, and four hundred and twenty-four Chinese in the steerage. The steamer left San Francisco with 973 tons of freight and $375,000 in treasure. Her officers were Capt.—E. R. Warsaw; First Officer—F. W. Hart; Second—H. H. Andrews; Third—J. P. Gallagher; Chief Engineer—John Cosgrove; First Assistant Engineer—W. Bennett; Second—David F. Alton; Third—James Henry. Purser—John Rooney; Surgeon—V. B. Gates; Freight Clerk—C. L. Gorham; Storekeeper—W. B. Horn; Steward—O. N. Clark; Second Steward—Wm. Ray.

The following cable dispatch was received to-night from Mr. Emory, Agent of the Pacific Mail Company at Hong Kong by Mr. Hatch, Managing Director. The Chief Engineer, seven of the Chinese crew and one lady passenger have arrived in one of the ship's boats. The Japan was burnt at midnight on the 17th, forty miles this side of Swanton and twelve miles off the land. Other boats also made for land.

POLITICAL.

Result of the Senatorial Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—At the caucus of Republican Senators to-day, there was an unanimous expression that all citizens in the South must be protected in their lawful rights. Some Senators suggested there should be an increase of the army; others were of the opinion that an improved militia arrangement would better secure protection, while being less objectionable than a regular military force and more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. The question was adjourned to a future but early day.

THE ARKANSAS MATTER.

The Caucus Committee on Southern Affairs will not make any recommendation with regard to Arkansas until the Committee appointed by the House shall have made their report. Therefore, the Arkansas question was not discussed.

PINCHBACK'S CASE.

There was an indisposition manifested to take action relative to the Kellogg Government as to admitting Pinchback. It was said there were questions before the Committee on Privileges and Elections affecting him which should first be settled.

FINANCIAL—A BILL AGREED UPON.

Most of the time of the caucus was consumed on the financial question. The debate took a wide range, but all who spoke expressed the opinion that something should be done, and, therefore, it was the part of true statesmanship to harmonize their views, if possible. A committee of eleven, Sherman, Chairman, before they brought their report into the caucus differed, seven being in favor of the report and four against it, but finally, on motion of one of the four, the report was made unanimous and adopted by the caucus. The bill agreed upon will be reported at an early day to the Senate.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

According to the best attainable information, it provides for the resumption of specie payment on January 1st, 1879, for free banking and for the retiring of greenbacks to the extent of eighty per cent. of the amount of new national bank notes issued, and also requires forty-six millions of fractional currency to be gradually withdrawn and silver coin in denomination of from five to fifty cents issued in its place. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use the surplus coin in the Treasury on and after the day fixed for resumption, to redeem legal tenders, and, if necessary, to sell bonds for the same purpose, if the amount of specie is not sufficient.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bursting of Hayden Gere & Co's New Dam.

HAYDENVILL, December 19. The large new dam just completed for Hayden, Gere & Co's brass works, at this place, burst about eleven o'clock this forenoon, and a large body of water, covered with ice about ten inches thick, swept down the channel through the village with a crash similar to the flood of May last. The cotton mill dam, just below this village, held the water and ice, which has probably prevented any sacrifice of life at Leeds, with which place there is no telegraphic communication. There were seventy-five or a hundred children skating on the pond at the time, but all escaped.

A LITTLE PATIENCE NEEDED.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican—Ind.]

There does not seem to be any longer the slightest room for a rational doubt that Mr. Kellogg's Returning Board have decided to throw out enough parishes and parts of parishes to give that distinguished Peorian a Legislature to his mind, and to count in the "Republican" candidate for State Treasurer. Their appeal in advance to General Grant for military protection is very suggestive. The only chance is that their courage may fail them at the last moment. It has taken them over a month, as it is, to screw it to the neighborhood of the sticking point. If the outrage is consummated, there is grave danger that the white people of New Orleans may be hurried by a natural and proper resentment into the commission of acts for which they, and the whole country will be sorry. We hope not. They must see, if they stop to think, that the road to their redress, and to the better days for which they are hoping, does not lie through violence and bloodshed. Having borne so long, they can surely bear a little longer when deliverence is already in full sight. Meanwhile, what does the Congress of the United States think of these New Orleans performances?

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

[Uniontown Genius of Liberty.]

It seems to be a settled question that Hon. S. F. Patterson, of Allegheny county, is to be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg. The Allegheny and Philadelphia delegations are solid for him, and many of the members from other parts of the State recognizing the fact that our late victory is largely due to Alleghemy county, will tender their compliments to the banner county by making her choice their choice for Speaker.

H. N. Morgan, a butter merchant and Treasurer of the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange, has failed. His liabilities, it is stated, will exceed a hundred thousand dollars.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Gustave Mark, charged with felonious assault and battery on Chas. Kester, plead guilty to simple assault and battery.

A. Dalgower was acquitted of the larceny of a chicken, charged by Jacob Beuscher.

Charles Johnston pleaded guilty to the guilty to the larceny of a revolver valued at $12, William Lipps, prosecutor.

Joseph Ray pleaded nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery, Andrew Smith, prosecuter.

Frank Haslage was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Christian Wetzel, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

In the case of Charles Dalzell, indicted for the larceny of some crackers, on oath of S. E. Moorhead, a nolle pros. was allowed, it appearing to the court that the defendant being actually starving, took but a few crackers, the prosecutor also desiring that no further action be taken, and defendent having already been confined in jail for five weeks.

The jury were out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. W. H. Brooks, charged with larceny.

C. Wehl was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Cyrus Roberts is on trial on charges of entering a building with intent to commit a felony and larceny, George Jacobs, prosecutor.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterrett.

In the case of J. C. Converse, trustee of the Peoples' Savings Bank of McKeesport, vs. Louis Haney, an action on a promissory note, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,111.

Hattie Kidd filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Richard D. Kidd, and a subpœna was awarded.

Wm. Rorick vs. James Patton; an action for labor and work done. Verdict for plaintiff for $5 25.

A final decree was made in the matter of the Carson vote, correcting the returns so that Joseph M. Carson, candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth district, was given 4,547 votes instead of 1,123, as heretofore returned, and John M. Carson none. The general certificate of election was ordered to be amended accordingly.

The case of Adam Christ, for use of Peter Loelig, vs. Henry Matz, an action for barrels sold, is on trial.

In the case of J. J. Hays vs. the Commonwealth, on affidavit of J. W. Taylor, a rule was granted on Hugh S. Fleming, Esq., Mayor of Allegheny, to make a fuller return in fifteen days after service of this rule.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of McKinney's assignees vs. J. T. Woods et al., is still on trial.

In the case of McCord & Rigby vs. Robert McKeever et al., a scire facias on a mechanic's lien, the jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of $194 87.

Nicholas Bergman vs. Daniel Sutton, action in replevin. Jury out.

S. S. Jackson vs. A. Jackson, with notice. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why this suit should not be discontinued at plaintiff's cost.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Morris & Lewis vs. S. Frankenstein, debtor, Clarion county. On petition of creditors for an injunction, an order was made restraining Leah Fritz from performing certain acts.

A. Ortlieb & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. After argument by Mr. Sipe, the assignee, an injunction was granted against Catherine Stahl.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition for injunction presented, an order was made restraining John Richey and J. F. Woods from interfering with the property of the bankrupts.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. The report of the Register on petition for an order refunding to Seibert & Berg, petitioning creditors, the amount advanced by them to commence these proceedings, and for an allowance to their solicitors for services performed, presented and approved, and the assignee directed to pay the amounts designated.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

George Calhoun charged with felonious assault and battery was allowed a nolle pros.

The case of William Little, Michael Murphy and Patrick Lally, indicted for highway robbery on oath of Andrew Smith, is on trial. It is alleged that on the night of the 6th inst. the parties attacked Smith on Grant street, and Little, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, robbed him of some $30 or $35 while the the other two held him.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Adam Christ, for use, vs. Henry Motz. Verdict for defendant and balance certified in his favor of $2 60.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of James Butterfield, report of sale to Neel & Wampler confirmed.

George Burns was appointed committee of the person and estate of Geo. T. Hice, a lunatic.

L. O. Livingston and W. H. Burt, partners, as Livingston & Burt vs. Cunningham & Bradley; action recover for a lot of castings sold. Verdict for defendants.

J. F. Stockdale, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank vs. Wm. H. Reel; action on a promisory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $645 39.

M. Grogan & Co. vs. J. Coughlin, Thos. H. Carroll and Neal Blaney, late members of the McGee Guards; action to recover for liquors alleged to have been sold and unpaid for. Judgment of non-suit.

Michael Grier vs. Mary Palmer. Verdict for plaintiff for $154 50. An action for mason work done.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of John Bradley vs. the Nation Trust Company, an action to recover about $1,000 deposited with defendants, is on trial. The plaintiffs fight the case on the ground that those whose names are mentioned in the suit are only a portion of the Nation Trust Company, and they contend that the names of all stockholders should be joined in the suit. The day was spent in bringing in pleas and counterpleas, demurrers, etc. The court, however ordered the trial to proceed.

The case of McKinney's assignee vs. James T. Wood et al, is still on trial.

In the case of Bergman vs. Sutton. A verdict was returned for plaintiffs for six cents, damages and costs.

There will be no more jury trials in this Court before the first Monday in January. The argument list will be taken up on Monday.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States vs. Thirty-three acres of land, distillery, &c., owned by David Young. On motion of the United States Attorney, the said property was condemned, ordered to be sold and the proceeds ordered to be returned to the Court.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On application of the assignees, order made for the sale of certain personal property.

James W. Porter, bankrupt, Fayette county. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, presented and approved.

M. A. Helm, bankrupt, Warren county. The bankrupt having complied with all the requirements of the act, is discharged from his debts.

Stevenson & Eicher, bankrupts, Fayette county. W. H. Hope, assignee, presented his return of the sale of certain real estate, which was approved, and an order made directing him to execute a deed to the purchaser.

The balance of the session was spent Americanizing foreigners.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Benjamin Kuser was fined $100 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday.

Charles Johnson, for the larceny of a revolver, was Work Housed for a year.

Jacob Gimbel was fined twenty-five dollars and costs for assault and battery.

Thomas Higgins, for the larceny of pig iron was jailed for thirty days.

Robert Ott, for the larceny of a watch and a lot of coin from Thomas Dillon, was penitentiaried for three years.

Annie Kennetts, for the larceny of some jewelry from Annie Hume, was Work Housed for nine months.

Anna Streets, charged with keeping a bawdy house by Hester Ramsey, was Work Housed for a year.

Gustave Mark, was fined ten dollars and costs for an assault on Charles Kester.

John Lynch, for assault and battery, was fined five dollars and costs.

John Graif was fined $150 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday and without license.

Joseph and John Lofink, convicted of riot, charged by Squire Ross, were each fined $250 and costs. A. B. Helcher, indicted jointly and convicted, was fined $200 and costs. Michael Kuntz, one of the convicted defendants, was not present and a process was issued.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Defendant's Counsel in the case of F. Gwinner for use vs. the City of Allegheny, made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

Margaret Shaw applied for a divorce from her husband James Shaw, and a subpœna was awarded.

In the case of M. Grier vs. Mary Palmer, defendant made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

In the case of Geo. T. Hice, an adjudged lunatic, the bond of committee was presented and approved and ordered to be filed.

In the divorce case of Margaret S. Highberger vs. Charles T. Highberger. Frederick Luty, Esq., was appointed examiner to take testimony.

In the divorce case of Lizzie Eckler vs. S. C. Eckler, a rule was granted on respondent to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt.

J. C. Converse, trustee vs. Lewis Haney. Defendant made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

Michael Geaber filed a petition for a divorce from his wife Margaret Gaeber, and a subpœna was awarded.

In the divorce case of Henry Ruth, vs. Margaret Ruth, a rule was granted on complainant to show cause why he should not pay respondent a certain sum for expenses.

In the matter for the voluntary assignment of J. C. Grierson to S. Brecht, the account of the assignee was presented and ordered to be confirmed nisi.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Steel & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. On motion of Mr Seely, the argument on the rule on the Sheriff of Crawford county, to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue against him for disobeying the order of the Court, continue to the 29th inst.

George Ober, Allegheny City, bankrupt. The Register's report on the proceedings at the meeting of composition, showing that a resolution for composition had been passed and confirmed, and that other matters relating thereto had been considered it is ordered that a meeting of the creditors be held on the 28th instant, to inquire whether said resolution had been passed as required by the act as amended, and to show cause why said composition should not be accepted and confirmed, notice of said meeting to be published and served on each of the creditors.

John Levi, Luzerne county, bankrupt. Petition of John W. Jones a creditor for the ascertainment and liquidation for an alleged lien, referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Joseph H. Dingman, bankrupt, Crawford county. Petition for an injunction presented and argued by Mr. Faucett for and Mr. Purviance against the same, after which, a further argument on same was fixed for the 19th prox., and in the meantime restraining Guthrie & Byles and Andrew J. Nichols from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

A. H. Mills, Luzerne county, bankrupt. The report of Register Willard on the petition of C. C. Mills, a lien creditor presented and approved, and, as therein recommended, the assignee is directed to pay said creditor the sum of $1,322 27; to U. S. Marshal Hall, $47 50; to assignee, $66 26, to M. J. Wilson, Solicitor, $30, and to the Register, $25.

Reese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. The Register's report on the petition of solicitor for bankrupt, for compensation for services rendered, presented, approved and in accordance with the recommendation, the assignee directed to pay the sum therein named.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

A YOUNG MAN CORRESPONDING TO A DESCRIPTION OF A LUZERNE COUNTY MURDERER.

In the early part of November Detective Seth Wilmot received a communication from Charles Grimm, of Janesville, Luzerne county, giving a description of a young man, named Neal Paul, who, with several others, murdered a man named Neal McBride, a resident of

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111¾
U.S. 5s, reg. 1881	117¾
U. S. 5s, 1881 (coupons)	121¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	113¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119
Five-Twenties, 1867	121¾
Five-Twenties, 1867 (Registered)	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120
Ten Forties	115
Ten Forties (coupons)	115
Currency Sixes	117¾
New Five Per Cents	113

STOCKS.

Western Union	80
Adams Express	115¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	82½
American Express	61
United States Express	62¾
Pacific Mail	109¾
New York Central	96¾
Erie	25¾
Michigan Central	90¾
Michigan Southern	80¾
Illinois Central	135¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island	101¾
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	98¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	54¾
Toledo and Wabash	24
Fort Wayne	134¾
Chicago and Alton	101
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾
O. C. and I. C.	9¾

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	113¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new)	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1867	121
Five-Twenties, 1868	120¾
New Fives	113¾
Ten Forties	114¾
Currency Sixes	117¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	485¾
Kentucky	97
Tennessee, old	78
Tennessee, new	78
Virginia, new	68¾
Virginia, old	68
North Carolina, old	22
North Carolina, new	12¾

STOCKS.

Canton	52
Western Union Telegraph	79¾
Quick Silver	34
Adams Express	115¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	82¾
American Express	61
United States Express	62¾
Pacific Mail	109¾
New York Central	96¾
Erie	25¾
Erie preferred	45
Harlem	127¾
Harlem preferred	130¾
Michigan Central	90¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	98¾
Northwestern common	45¾
Northwestern preferred	69¾
Rock Island	101¾
New Jersey Central	108
St. Paul	36¾
St. Paul preferred	54¾
Toledo and Wabash	24
Toledo and Wabash preferred	58
Fort Wayne	134¾
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	35
R. R. and B.	8
Chicago and Alton	101
Chicago and Alton preferred	108
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	100
Burlington and Quincy	101¾
Lake Shore	93¾
Panama	98
Illinois Central	135¾
Union Pacific	95¾
Central Pacific	95¾
Dubuque	93¾
Hartford and Erie	10
Delaware & Lackawana	109

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, December 24, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing of special importance as relates to prices or demand. Our rivers are in fair navigible order from the headwaters to the mouth. The run of coal was a large one and so far as could be ascertained was a moderately successful one; the markets in the lower cities are well supplied and prices are the lowest that have ruled for many years. Butter—We have to report a dull market; the supply exceeds the demand and the next thing in order is lower prices. Apples are in abundant supply; prices, however, are no lower. Flour—Leading dealers report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers; prices are not quotably lower; we notice a fair amount of receipts by water; the mills have a good supply of wheat on hand and are manufacturing a very fine article of flour, equal to the best that comes to this market. Game—We have never noticed the market better supplied than at present; prices also are quite reasonable. Bacon—The market was a little dull and buyers don't like the present prices; the western markets are reported dull and we may soon look for a similar feeling here. Cheese is steady and prices have been uniform for some time.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,716	Apples, bbls	214
Oats, sks	5,186	Butter, pkgs	36
Wheat, sks	—	Hay, bales	300
Rye, sks	457	Corn, sks	477
Barley, sks	510	Bacon, tcs	86
Potatoes, bush	1,968	Bacon, pcs	1,022

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—The market for some time past was a firm one with a good demand for local purposes; the rates were 60@65c per gallon as per quality and condition.

BEANS—Are dull but no lower; we note sales in a regular way at $1 80@2 15 per bushel as per quality and condition.

BUTTER—The demand has fallen off, whilst the receipts have increased; the current rates are for choice roll 30@32c; medium to good 20@25c; the tendency is to lower prices.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; we note sales in a small way to the trade at 3¼@3¾ per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The market was steady; prices have been uniform for some time, with sales at $7 50@7 75 per case.

CHESTNUTS—The season is over; the market was dull; prices altogether nominal, ranging from $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—The demand is improving; this is generally the situation during the holidays; we quote at $8@10 00 per barrel for western; $10@12 00 for eastern; $14 for Sackett's Belle.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—We have to report a very dull market; prices are very unsatisfactory, viz: $2 50@2 75 per ton on cars.

CHEESE—the market continues steady; the demand, however, is less active; we quote New York goshen 17@17½c; Ohio factory 16@16½c; Ohio Sweitzer 18@18½c per lb.

CRACKERS—In good supply; prices are unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in freely; we note sales at 7½@8¼c per lb.

EGGS—Dealers report a fair demand for fresh ones at 29@30c per dozen.

APPLES—The stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes; prices are steady but unchanged with sales to a fair extent at $1 50@2 up to $2 50@3 per barrel; the latter for a fancy article.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The demand was fair and sales were regular at prices that have ruled for some time, viz: Alcohol $2 12@2 25 per gallon; highwines $1 04@1 06.

ALES—The leading dealers report a dull market with more sellers than buyers; the fact is the scarcity of money has been quite a drawback; the card rates are India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time; we quote ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb. do $26 00; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BAGGING—The current rates for Penn mill are two bushels 35c; two and a half do 40; three do 48c.

BEESWAX—Market steady with sales at 28@32c per lb as per quality.

BROOM CORN—The firmness we have before note continues; holders of round lots are well pleased with the situation; we quote choice green hurl at 10½@11c; medium to good at 8@9c; common at 7@8c.

BROOMS—The firmness in broom corn has caused a decidedly better feeling in brooms; holders generally are asking an advance.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand improving; apples at 5¼@7c; peaches 8½@10c per pound.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied; the following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 per bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off per bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter flour $5 75@6 00. Rye flour $5 75. Graham flour $5 75. Self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $6 25 per dozen packages. Corn meal, old, $3 75; new $3 40@3 50. Oat meal $7 75@8 00 per barrel.

GROCERIES—The market was a quiet one, with only a moderate demand; the rates have undergone no quotable change. We notice very liberal receipts of New Orleans sugar and molasses by river, both of which are held firmly. The following are the current rates for the various articles:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; Java 33c per lb

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25@25½c; Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10⅜c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8½@9¼c

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@ 83½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 27@28c per lb

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 80c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 11½c per lb; currants 7¼c per lb; prunes 13@13¾c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, per lb, 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangcon per lb 7¼c.

Starch—Common 5c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine 15c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb packets.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $8 75; Colgate's Palm, ⅛s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

GRAIN—The market could not be called an active one; buyers were disposed to purchase sparingly merely to meet their current wants. After the first of the new year we may expect a gradual revival of trade. The rates were. Wheat—choice Kentucky white at $1 35@1 38 per bushel. extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Pennsylvania do $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18; Corn is arriving freely by river; prices are unchanged; we quote 77@78c per bushel for high mixed and yellow; 75@76c for low mixed; ear is in good supply; demand small at 75@78c on track. Oats are weakening; 62½@64c for mixed; prime white 63½@64. Hye scarce and wanted with offers of $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Barley—The market was quiet, prices are too uncertain to quote; we omit them.

GAME—Is in ample supply; the current rates are in buyers favor; wild turkeys $1 25@1 50 each; prarie chickens $1 50 per dozen; pheasants $3 40@4 per dozen; quaill $1 25@1 50; rabbits $1 50 to $2 per dozen; squirrels $1 25@1 50; venison hams 16@18c per lb; saddles 15@16c; whole deer 10 to 12c.

HOMINY—Is selling at $4 75@5 per barrel.

HAY—The demand for baled is steady with sales ranging from $20@24 per ton; wagon lots $25@30 as per quality.

MILL FEED—The receipts by the river were large; we quote middlings $1 40@1 60 per cwt; seconds and shorts $1 16@1 25; bran $1 05@1 10 per cwt.

POTATOES—The market was a quiet one; sales were restricted to the wants of the market; peachblows on track, by the car load 85@88c; mixed lots 70@72c.

POULTRY—In fair demand; prices rule low; dressed chickens 9@10c per lb; ducks and turkeys 10@12c; geese 7@8c; live turkeys 75c@$1 25 each; chickens 35@45c per pair; geese 40@50c each.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was unsettled; the rates current are hams 13½@14c; shoulders 10@11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14c; dried beef 15c; short rib sides 13c; clear 14c; ham sausage 10c; lard, leaf tierces, 14½c; half barrels do 15c; buckets do 16c; in 3 lb caddies do 17¾c; in 5 lb caddies do 17c; in 3 lb pails do 17¾c; in 5 lb pails do 17½c; in 6 lb do 17¼c.

RAGS—Quiet at 2½@3c.

TALLOW—Scarce; country 7½@8c; city 8½@9c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 24, 1874.

REMARKS—There is no change in the market for crude or refined petroleum except that the weaker feeling in crude heretofore noted seems to have passed away and late advices yesterday reported the market firmer at 70c for United at wells; refined continues firm at former prices.

CRUDE.

The current rates were: United at wells held at 67½@70c with a firm feeling; Union do 65c; Relief at river 90c; immediate shipment at river 90@91c; transactions were active.

Sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S.

14,000 bbls United at wells.....65@68¾c
5,000 bbls United Karn's and Relief pipe.....90c
10,000 bbls United, immediate...90@91¼c

REFINED.

The market is steady and unchanged; we quote at 9¼@9¾c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined spot and December 11¾@11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 11¾@11½c for promptdelivery.

BALTIMORE.

Refined is quoted at 11¼@11⅜c for spot and prompt delivery.

OIL BARRELS

The market was very dull, the supply being in excess of the demand; we omit figures.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 23.—The Courier says: The market was quiet although there was considerable business transacted in a moderate way; the quotations show little change and at the close the feeling was quiet but moderately firm.

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls spot	90 c
1,300 bbls spot	92½c
1,300 bbls spot	87 c

LOWER ROAD.

300 bbls spot	82½c

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls spot	90 c
1,000 bbls spot	91¼c

PARKER'S.

6,000 do United at wells	67½c
5,000 do do do	68¾c
3,000 bbls Union at wells	65 c
2,000 bbls Karn's pipe	90 c
3,000 bbls Relief do	90 c
7,000 bbls United immediate	90 c
3,000 do do do	91¼c

NEW YORK, December 23—Closing of the 22d: Petroleum—Refined is in moderate receipt and held firmly, with shipping business, however, limited on account of the scarcity of freight room; quoted at 11¾@11¾c; cases are quotable at 16¾c for shipment; crude in bulk quoted at 5¾c; city naphtha lewer; quoted at 10c; Philadelphia delivery—there is a quiet and firm market; refined quoted at 11¾@11½c.

TITUSVILLE, December 23.—Market quiet and nominal; quoted at 90@92½c.

OIL CITY, December 23.—The market unchanged and nominal; held at 87½@90c.

TIDIOUTE, December 23.—The market was firm; 60c bid at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, December 23.—Market steady at 85c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 23.—Market quiet and firm; held at 80c.

PARKER'S LANDING, December 23.—Market quiet; United 70c; immediate shipment 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.—Market firm; S. W. at 11½c; crude 8¼c in bbls; 5c in bulk; cases 16¾c; sales—nothing doing, futures the same.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1874.

FREIGHTS.

The following are the rates of freight on live stock from this point East:

	Per cwt.
To Philadelphia	25c
To Baltimore	25c
To New York	30c

CATTLE.

The market was moderately supplied with cattle although the run was not equal to last week; there was a decided improvement in the quality of the offerings, hence they were readily disposed of at fair prices and an advance of fully 25c per 100 lbs on all grades, and business was quite brisk. As the supply was much lighter than it has been for some time buyers bought readily as they were doubtful whether there would be enough in the market to supply the demand. There were forty two cars on the market less than there were last week, and the sales were about 600 head less. Good cattle wats in better supply, as this kind is generally shipped in before the holidays.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 75@7 00
Prime 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Good 1,200 to 1,250 lbs steers fine and smooth	6 00@6 25
Good 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth	5 00@5 50
Stockers 700 to 900 lbs steers, fine and smooth	3 00@4 25
Feeders 900 to 1,000 lbs steers	4 50@5 00
Bulls	2 50@3 50

Independent of the above prices there were several bunches of fancy stock, suitable for the holidays, that sold at various prices, according to the fancy of the purchaser.

HOGS.

The market was fairly supplied with hogs, and as intimated in our last report, the market was less firm and buyers were not disposed to pay the rates demanded, at least to any extent, besides the receipts were larger, which made holders more anxious to realize; the result was that lower prices were the rule not the exception.

The following are our quotations:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 25@7 35
Prime Yorkers	6 80@6 85
Light Yorkers	6 50@6 65

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was twenty-three cars less than last week, and as buyers were all anxious to purchase, prices were run up at least 35c per 100 lbs, with a fair prospect of them remaining firm for next week.

The rates for the various kinds were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 to to 110	$6 00@6 12
Extra 90 to 100 lbs	5 50@5 75
Fair 80 to 85 lbs fine wool	4 00@4 25
Common 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@3 75

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1874.

CATTLE.

The offerings of stock at the Union Yards were light, fully three hundred head below the usual average; the quality was a decided improvement on anything that has been offered lately; the market taken as whole was a good one, at least for holders; fair prices were obtained all around; light, common stock, which until recently constituted the largest portion of the offerings, were scarce and those on hand sold readily at an advance over last week's prices of ⅜@½c per lb; of the better grades there were fair offerings; among them on sale were several cars of show cattle, weighing from 1,800 to 2,000 lbs; most of them were disposed of at prices ranging from 9,10@11c per lb.; the butchers purchased sparingly; this, however, is generally the situation during the holidays, particularly when game is plenty and the weather suitable.

The following are the rates that were current:

PRICES.

1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth	6 25@6 50
Fair to good	5 75@6 25
Medium	5 25@5 50
Stockers	3 00@4 00
Feeders	4 50@5 00
Bulls	2 50@4 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings were light, showing a large falling off as compared with last week; the market for common and inferior stock was dull and prices were very unsatisfactory; the demand as usual was for the choice and better grades; as the previous market was a hard one buyers were disposed to take hold sparingly; for prime fat sheep there was a fair inquiry.

The range of prices were as follows:

PRICES.

Prime fat sheep	$5 50@6 50
Medium to good	4 50@5 50
Common, per head	1 50@2 00

One choice lot averaging 142½ lbs sold at $6 75 per cwt. Lambs—Prices ranged from $2 50@5 50, as per quality.

HOGS.

The offerings and sales were light with only a retail business being transacted; butchers say there is no money in pork this season; the nominal rates were $6 50@7 50 per cwt gross for common to prime.

FRESH COWS.

The supply was small and mainly common; there are but few good milkers offering, and these are bringing good prices, say $60 to 65; springers quotable at $35 to 45, and strippers at $20 to 25. Good milk cows have been in good demand all this fall and winter, and there are but few offering.

VEAL CALVES.

There is a continued good demand for good veal calves, and the supply continues light; quotable at 6½@7c per lb; for little scrubby calves there is not much inquiry, and they have to be sold at very low prices.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, December 23.—Cotton quiet at 11¾@12½c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6. Wheat steady at $1 15. Corn steady at 85c. Oats steady at 72½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 02.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Money was in good demand at 3½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 to 7. Sterling firm and unchanged.

Gold was dull but firm at 111½@111⅝. Borrowing rates 1, 2, 3 and 4 per cent. and flat. Specie shipments $50,000. Engagements for to-morrow already reach a million. About a million of gold coin arrived to-day from San Francisco which is regarded as a new and important movement. Clearing $28,000,000. Treasury disbursements $459,000. Customs receipts $191,000. Governments strong. Railroads firm and slightly advanced in some cases. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks were less active but a fair business was done with Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Northwest, Western Union, Union Pacific and Wabash as features. The market was generally weak and lower, the decline ranging from ¼ to ⅞ per cent. Pacific Mail was exceptionally strong in early dealings and advanced from 36 to 37½. This was followed by a reaction to 36½ and still later an advance to 37⅝. After midday, the market rallied ⅜ to ½ per cent. on a a rise in Pacific Mail. During the last hour stocks were weak, and before the close showed a decline of ¼ to 1 per cent. The extreme decline was in Northwest common and Lake Shore. Pacific Mail reacted from 37⅝ to 37. In final dealings the general market recovered a fraction from the lowest quotations of the day. "Seller's options" in Western Union were as much a feature to-day as yesterday, being generally ⅜ to 1 per cent. below the regular price. Transactions aggregated 136,000 shares of which 67,000 Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 26,000 Northwest, 13,000 Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 9,000 Wabash and 14,000 Union Pacific. The dry goods failure reported this afternoon is Rice, Goodwin & Walker. The firm intended to go out of business at the close of the year but went to protest yesterday. They now ask an extension.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Cotton quiet at 14¼@14½c; futures closed firm; sales 30,600 bales; December 13¾c; January 14c; February 14¼c; March 14 31-32c; April 15⅞c; May 15¼c; June 16¼c; July 16⅞c; August 16 9-16c. Flour steady; receipts 4,000 bushels; superfine western and State $4@4 50; common to good $4 75@4 95; good to choice $5@5 60; white wheat, extra, $5 60@6 15; extra Ohio $4 75@6 40; St. Louis $5@8. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal $4 20@4 75. Wheat quiet and dull; receipts 3,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 19@1 25; No 3 do $1 00@1 11; amber $1 28@1 31. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Barley steady; Canada western $1 60. Malt quiet. Corn—old firmer; new heavy and lower; receipts 44,000 bushels; mixed western old store 93@94c; do afloat 95¼@96c. Oats quiet; receipts 8,000 bushels; mixed western 68@69¼c; white 69@71¼c. Hay and hops quiet. Sugar quiet at 7⅞@9¾c. Coffee firm at 17¾@19¼c. Molasses quiet at 63@65c. Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 5¾c; refined 11¾c. Eggs firm at 28½@30c. Pork lower; old mess $19 50. Beef quiet. Cut meats firm at 11½c; middles dull at 10¼@10¾c. Lard firmer at 13@13 13-16c. Butter steady at 19@33c. Cheese quiet at 12½@15¾c. Whisky unsettled at $1 02½@$1 03.

METAL.

Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake firm at 23¼@23½c. Pig iron—Scotch quiet at 35@50c. American dull and nominal at 21@26c. Russia sheet at $14½, gold. Nails unsettled; cut $3 40@3 50; clinch $5 25@6 25. Horseshoe quiet and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

Business continues light with manufacturers' agents, and jobbing and importing branches were inactive. Heavy standard sheetings and cotton flannels in steady demand at unchanged prices. Dark fancy prints quiet except at job prices but chintzes and sidebands fairly active. Shilling prints in improved request. Worsted coatings fairly active, but other woolen goods were sluggish in first hands.

WOOL.

BOSTON, December 23.—Domestic wool was in steady demand. The supply of fleeces is fast disappearing. There is a firm feeling with a fair prospect of higher prices at an early day. Medium X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces held at 53@56c; Michigan and Wisconsin 49@52c; common to good western fleeces 45@50c; combing delaine fleeces scarce and wanted at 55@62½c; pulled wools in fair demand; prices unchanged; superfine and extra 37@53c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, December 23.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet; No 2 white Michigan $1 12; extra white $1 15½; amber Michigan seller January $1 11; No 1 red $1 12. Corn dull and lower; high mixed cash and seller January 72c; seller May 77c; low mixed 71c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 56c; Michigan 56¼c; white 58½c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, December 23.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring 92½c; No 2 90c cash; 90½c seller January; 91½c seller February; No. 3 84¾@85c; rejected 78@79c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed old 79¼c cash or seller December; new do 66¼c cash or seller January; 66¾@67c cash or seller February. Oats dull; No. 2 53¾@53½c cash; 53c seller January; rejected 47½c. Rye—nominal. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 2 $1 26@1 29 cash; $1 24¾ seller January; No 3 $1 14@1 17. Dressed hogs dull at $8@8 60. Pork unsettled and closing weak; $18 75@18 85 cash; $19 15@$19 20 seller February. Lard dull and nominal at $13 cash; $13 25 seller February. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 97c. On call board in the afternoon wheat closed lower at 89¼@89¾c. Corn easier; new 65¾c seller January. Oats dull; 52¾c seller January. Pork dull and prices are lower; $19 10 seller February; $19 40 seller March. Lard steady at $13 25 seller February.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.—Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 25@6 00. Wheat dull; red $1 20@1 22; amber $1 25@1 26. Rye steady at $1 00. Corn dull; yellow 80@83c; mixed western 84@86c. Oats neglected; white 66@67c; mixed 63½c. Pork unchanged. Lard is quoted at 13¾@14¼c. Petroleum steady; refined 11⅝@11½c; crude unchanged. Clover seed fairly active at 9@9¾c. Whisky firm and unchanged. Butter steady; prime western 34@35c; choice rolls 30@32c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs quiet; western 29c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 23.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Flour steady; superfine $4 20@4 35. Wheat dull at 90c@$1 07. Corn dull; new 67@69½c. Oats easier at 56½@58½c. Barley firm at $1 15@1 35. Rye dull at $1 03. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork held firmly at $19 50; dry salt nominally at 6¾, 9¾, 9¾, 9¾@9¾c. Bacon—only order trade. Lard nominally at 13c. Hogs active; yorkers 5¾@6¼c; packers 6¼@7c. Cattle in good demand; good through Texan 1¾@3½c; good to choice native steers 4@6¼c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 23.—Cotton steady at 13¾c. Flour and barley unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 08@1 10. Corn dull at 69@71. Oats steady at 58@62c. Rye dull and nominal at $1 10. Oils unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese unchanged. Pork—demand active and prices advanced; regular $18 75; sales heavy $20 12½ delivered. Lard—demand fair and market firm; steam 13c; kettle 14c. Bulkmeats—demand active and prices advanced; sales short clear boxed 10½c. Bacon dull and nominal. Green meats dull and prices are nominal. Whiskey steady and in moderate demand at 97c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, December 23.—Cotton dull at 13½. Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 70c. Oats dull at 60@65c. Rye at $1 10. Pork quiet at $20. Bacon shoulders 9¼c; clear rib 12c; sugar cured hams 14¼c; bulk shoulders 7¾c, sides 9¾@10¼c. Lard 14½@15¼c. Whisky 97c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, December 23.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee 96½c; No. 2 90c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 in store 51¾c.. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 66c. Rye scarce and nominally higher; No. 1 98c. Barley firm and higher; No 2 cash and seller December $1 30.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, December 23.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 22; extra white Michigan $1 40. Corn steady; high mixed 92c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, December 23.—Flour, wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and lower at 54¾@56½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, December 23.—Wheat firm and unchanged Corn quiet; ears on track 68@69c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum strong; standard white 9c; Ohio State test, 10c; small lots 1@2c higher.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, December 23.—Cotton steady at 13¼c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn active at 86c. Oats quiet at 72c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 23.—Flour, wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats 56@58c. Rye $1. Barley $1 20@1 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 P. M., December 22.—Consols for money 91¾@91⅞; for account 92@92¼; 5-20s, '65, 106½; do '67, 107; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 103; New York Central 93; Erie 25; preferred, 42.

Tallow 48s. Petroleum—Refined 9¼@9½c. Turpentine 26s.

PARIS, December 22.—Rentes 61 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 22.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7¼@7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; 5,700 bales American.

Breadstuffs firm. California club white weat 10s 4@10s 8d; red western spring 8s 8d@8s 3d; red winter 9s 6d@9s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 22,000 bushels, of which 20,000 bushels were American. Corn 39s 3d@39s 6d. Peas 43s 9d. Beef 79s.

ANTWERP, December 22.—Petroleum—Refined 27¼ francs.

IRON MARKET.

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The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 9-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	3 1-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	3 5-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 c
3 to 3¾ inch	3 c
3¾ to 4 inch	3 5-10c
4¼ to 5¼ inch	3 9-10c
⅞ to 9-16 inch	3 1-10c
⅝ to 7-16 inch	3 5-10c
⅝ to 7-16 inch	3 5-10
½ inch	3 7-10
5-16 inch	4 8-10
⅜ inch	4 6-10
7-16 inch	6 6 10

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 1-10c
1½ to 2¾ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	2 10c
¾ to 3 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	3 10c
½ to ¾ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	3 10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	3 9-10c
1½ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No 12	3 5-10c
¾ to 3 by 3-16 to No 12	4 c
½ to ¾ by 3-16 to No 2	4 5-10c

HOOPS.

2½ to 3 inch	3 5-10c
2¾ to 4¼ inch	3 9-10c
1¾ to 2 inch	4 c
1 to 1¾ inch	4 c
1½ to 1¾ inch	4 4-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1¾ inch	3 4-10c
½ to ¾ inch	3 5-10c
⅜ inch	5 5-10c
½ inch	6 1-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¾ inch	3 4-10c
½ to ¾ inch	3 5-10c
⅜ inch	5 5-10c
½ inch	6 1-10c

TANK IRON.

Boiled.	Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch thick	3 9-10c
Boiler plate	3 5-10c
Heads, not flanging	3 4-10c

Heads, flanging	3 5-10c
Plow slabs	4 2-10c
Plow wings	6 c

SHEET IRON.

Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	6 2-10c	7 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	6 7-10c	7 9 10c
No. 21 to 24	6 9-10c	8 1-10c
No. 25 to 26	7 1-10c	8 1-10c
No. 27	7 3-10c	8 3-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c per lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	3 5-10c
1¼ by ⅝ and 5-16 inch	4 c
1½, 1¾ and 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	3 c
1½ by ⅝ inch	3 c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	2 5-10
Hoops	3 5-10
All other iron, excepting sheet	1 5-10

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC

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Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	11
Fancy brands	8 @10
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11¼c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c
Linseed oil, ₣ gall in bbl lots	82 @86 c
Spirits Turpentine, ₣ gall, in bbls lots	47 @52 c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

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IC, 10 by 14, charcoal	$12 00
IX, 10 by 14, charcoal	14 50
IC, 12 by 12, charcoal